

Vietnamese Forces Launch Offensive Along Thai Border

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces backed by tanks and artillery launched a major attack Tuesday against Cambodian settlements controlled by Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Thai military and Western relief officials.

The attack caused as many as 25,000 refugees to flee into Thailand, the relief officials said.

In the attack, which began before dawn and continued all day, at least 33 Cambodians were killed and 150 wounded, about 70 of them seriously, military sources said.

Soviet Says Israel Plans Syria Attack

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government has issued a formal statement accusing Israel of preparing a "pre-emptive strike" against Syria and warning that such action would be playing with fire."

The statement, a form usually reserved for masters the Kremlin considers to be of pressing importance, said Syria would not be alone if there was an Israeli strike.

It said that Syria's supporters included "the socialist countries," meaning the Soviet Union and its communist allies, but it did not say what form their assistance might take.

Although it referred to them only obliquely, Wednesday's statement appeared to be related to the installation in Syria of two long-range anti-aircraft missile batteries armed by Soviet technicians. The weapons have caused anxiety in Israel.

Some leading Israelis have argued that the missiles should be put out of action because they could be used to strike Israeli aircraft operating over Lebanon or off the Syrian-Lebanese coast.

The tone of the statement suggests (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

There were unconfirmed reports Thursday night that the Vietnamese had overrun a major Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Chat and captured two smaller camps nearby.

The Thai authorities reported that a number of shells landed on Thai territory. The chief of the National Security Council, Prasong Soonstra, warned that Thailand deserved the right to "defend our independence and sovereignty."

He said that with time running out in Hanoi's dry-season offensive, further Vietnamese attacks were expected against more heavily populated settlements controlled by anti-communist resistance groups. He said that 100,000 refugees eventually might be forced to flee into Thailand.

The Thai military authorities said about 6,000 Vietnamese troops were deployed in the area of the besieged camps and were armed with Soviet T-54 tanks, U.S.-built armored personal carriers, new Soviet long-range 130-mm artillery and multiple-rocket launchers.

The Vietnamese opened fire with artillery during the night on the Khmer Rouge camp of Phnom Chat, inhabited by about 15,000 Cambodians, and satellite camps holding about 5,000 others at Chang Kaker and opposite the Thai border village of Ban Kok-taham, the Thai authorities said.

Initially, about 15,000 people fled into Thailand, gathering along an anti-tank ditch just inside Thai territory.

Fighting was reported continuing Thursday evening in the area of the camps, which were reportedly abandoned by the communist Khmer Rouge as they split into small guerrilla groups.

Foreign relief agencies ordered their workers out of the Cambodian settlements early Thursday in the area north of Aranyaprathet, including the large Nong Sanei camp run by the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front. By Thursday afternoon, a senior United Nations official said, up to 25,000 Cambodians had crossed into Thailand in fear of the anti-tank ditch.

The front's leader, Son Sann, reported last week that there had been a buildup of Vietnamese troops in the area and predicted an "imminent attack" on his group.



EASTER PROTEST — Monsignor Bruce Kent, left at front, head of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, joined an Easter weekend demonstration Thursday outside the Burghfield Royal Ordnance Factory, 50 miles west of London. The factory produces nuclear weapons.

West European Leaders Hail Reagan Proposal

By Harry Trimborn
Los Angeles Times Service

BONN — West European leaders have hailed President Ronald Reagan's proposal for an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on land-based medium-range nuclear missiles and called upon the Soviet Union to respond favorably.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Thursday that the proposal "opens a wide range of possibilities" for breaking the 16-month deadlock in U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

Kohl said he was disappointed that the Soviet Union has refused to agree to a ban on medium-range weapons as initially proposed by Mr. Reagan in his so-called zero option. But the West German leader added that the interim offer calling for reduced deployment of both sides should be welcomed as a move in the right direction.

A statement from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office said that an interim agreement that would reduce the number of warheads on such weapons would contribute to East-West stability and security. The statement pledged Britain's "wholehearted support" for the proposal.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels said in a statement that it was now up to the Soviet Union to take up the offer "in an effort to reach a militarily significant, equitable and verifiable agreement in Geneva at the earliest possible date."

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry declared that France could "only be pleased by all the efforts undertaken toward satisfactory conclusion which conforms to the interests of Europe."

The president's offer was seen as meeting West European objections to the zero option and countering the widespread belief that the Reagan administration was insensitive on the missiles issue.

The zero option calls for the Soviet Union to scrap all of its approximately 600 medium-range missiles. In return, NATO would abandon plans to begin deployment of

Reagan Sees Arms Progress

Nuclear Freeze, He Says, Would Hurt Geneva Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he saw progress on arms control and believed that the Soviet Union could be persuaded to agree to significant cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons.

In a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Mr. Reagan said that proposals to freeze nuclear arsenals in the United States and Europe were dangerous ideas that "would do more harm than good" and "pull the rug out from under our negotiators" at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

The president said there were "increasingly serious grounds" for questioning Moscow's compliance with earlier arms-control accords.

Contending that his administration has done more than any other "to limit and reduce the instruments of war," Mr. Reagan stepped up a campaign to promote his national security objectives. He reviewed a broad agenda of arms control initiatives that he called "the most comprehensive" program ever undertaken.

Following up on his proposal Wednesday for an interim agreement to limit, though not eliminate, the intermediate-range nuclear missiles of the superpowers, Mr. Reagan said his administration was working for large reductions in all classes of weapons in Europe, a total ban on chemical weapons and better safeguards to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

"Never before in history," he said, "has a nation engaged in so many major simultaneous efforts to limit and reduce the instruments of war."

Although the Russians have not agreed to his basic proposal on reductions in long-range nuclear missiles, Mr. Reagan said he was encouraged by his administration's willingness to talk to the military buildup carried out under his administration.

He called on the Kremlin to give "careful consideration" to his interim proposals at the deadlocked talks in Geneva involving intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

"I'm sorry the Soviet Union so far has not been willing to accept the complete elimination of their systems on both sides," he said.

"If we appear to be divided, if the Soviets suspect that domestic political pressure will undercut our

position, they will dig in their heels. And that can only delay an agreement and may destroy all hope for an agreement."

"However well-intentioned they are," Mr. Reagan said, "these freeze proposals would do more harm than good."

A freeze, he said, "would preserve today's high, unequal and unstable levels of nuclear forces" and "pull the rug out from under our negotiators in Geneva."

Insisting that he is "determined to achieve real arms control," Mr. Reagan cautioned that to the Russians, "negotiation is only another form of struggle. Yet, I believe the Soviets can be persuaded to reduce their arsenals, but only if they see it as absolutely necessary."

His speech was the second in a series of four on national security and arms control. The first, last week, has become widely known as the "Star Wars" address. In it, he proposed a U.S. space-defense system against incoming Soviet missiles.

The third, scheduled for mid-April, is to deal with the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, and the fourth is the one he mentioned Thursday about alleged Soviet violations of earlier arms agreements.

Soviet Media Assail Latest U.S. Offer

British, French Arms Called Factor in Talks

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet media strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan's new proposal to limit medium-range nuclear missiles and demanded again Thursday that French and British weapons be included in the East-West balance.

In an initial reaction to Mr. Reagan's initiative, Radio Moscow dismissed the plan as nothing more than a new edition of the U.S. zero-option proposal, which had already been rejected by Soviet leadership.

Mr. Reagan called Wednesday for parity between U.S. and Soviet medium-range land-based missiles in Europe.

Under the zero option, the Soviet Union would scrap all of its approximately 600 medium-range missiles while NATO would abandon plans to begin deployment in December of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

But under the new proposal, the United States would go ahead with the deployment of some cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at the end of the year while Moscow would commit itself to dismantling some of its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles.

The semi-official news agency Novosti released an interview with a senior Soviet general, who asserted that French and British missiles could not be excluded from calculations of the balance of nuclear power in Europe.

General Yuri Lebedev, an arms expert in the Defense Ministry, said: "It is clear that attempts to compel us to ignore these weapons and compare Soviet nuclear forces with U.S. Europe-based armaments alone are aimed at ensuring for NATO a military advantage over the Warsaw Pact."

He said the West had included the 162 missiles in the British and French arsenals when working out the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's aggregate strength, so Moscow could not be asked to ignore them.

There was no formal answer to Mr. Reagan from the Kremlin, indicating that defense and Communist Party officials were drafting a carefully worded reply.

The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko would conduct a news conference Saturday, his first in Moscow in four years, and it appeared likely that he would then deliver the Soviet Union's official response.

The Soviet comment Thursday indicated that Moscow would reject Mr. Reagan's proposal as inadequate and demand that the nuclear strengths of East and West be worked out on a different basis.

But Western diplomats said they did not expect the Kremlin to stand the door on further talks and predicted it would indicate readiness to seek a compromise at negotiations in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan did not mention British and French weapons and a White House briefing paper said that the president was holding to the NATO position that the 162 missiles in question should not be taken into account.

Radio Moscow said Mr. Reagan's offer breached the principle of equal security because it covered only land-based missiles and did not take into account the West's superior strength in sea- and air-launched weapons.

Of the proposals, Radio Moscow said "they do not account for other types of nuclear arms or the American nuclear-capable bombers deployed in western Europe. Nor do they account for the nuclear weapons of Britain and France."

Baby Is Born 9 Weeks After Mother's 'Death'

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A baby who grew and developed in its mother's womb for nine weeks while the mother's body was being maintained on an artificial support system has been delivered in a healthy condition at the University of California San Francisco Medical Center, doctors have reported.

The artificial support was discontinued immediately after the baby was delivered Tuesday, the physicians said Wednesday. At the request of the family, the mother's name was not made public.

"The baby is in excellent condition," said Dr. Russell Larsen, vice chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology.

The baby, who was delivered by Caesarean section nine weeks early, has a mild case of respiratory distress and is on a respirator but is progressing well, he said.

Dr. Larsen said that there were no serious ethical problems involved in the procedure because both the family and the physicians agreed on what action to take.

The fetus was only 22½ weeks old when the mother suffered cardiac and respiratory arrest resulting from brain damage believed to be due to a cyst in the brain. The cyst, Dr. Larsen said, is believed to have obstructed the channel through

which spinal fluid drains, resulting in pressure that destroyed the brain.

The mother was declared brain dead, but was placed on a respirator to supply oxygen while her heart continued to pump blood to vital organs. The decision to support the mother's vital functions artificially was made, with the father's approval, in the hope that the fetus could be kept alive long enough to be born healthy, the doctors said.

During the nine weeks that the mother was supported artificially, she was fed intravenously with a mixture of amino acids, vitamins, sugars and fats, according to Dr. Larsen. Because the brain controls body temperature, the mother's body periodically had to be warmed or cooled with special blankets.

Dr. Larsen said that there were no serious ethical problems involved in the procedure because both the family and the physicians agreed on what action to take.

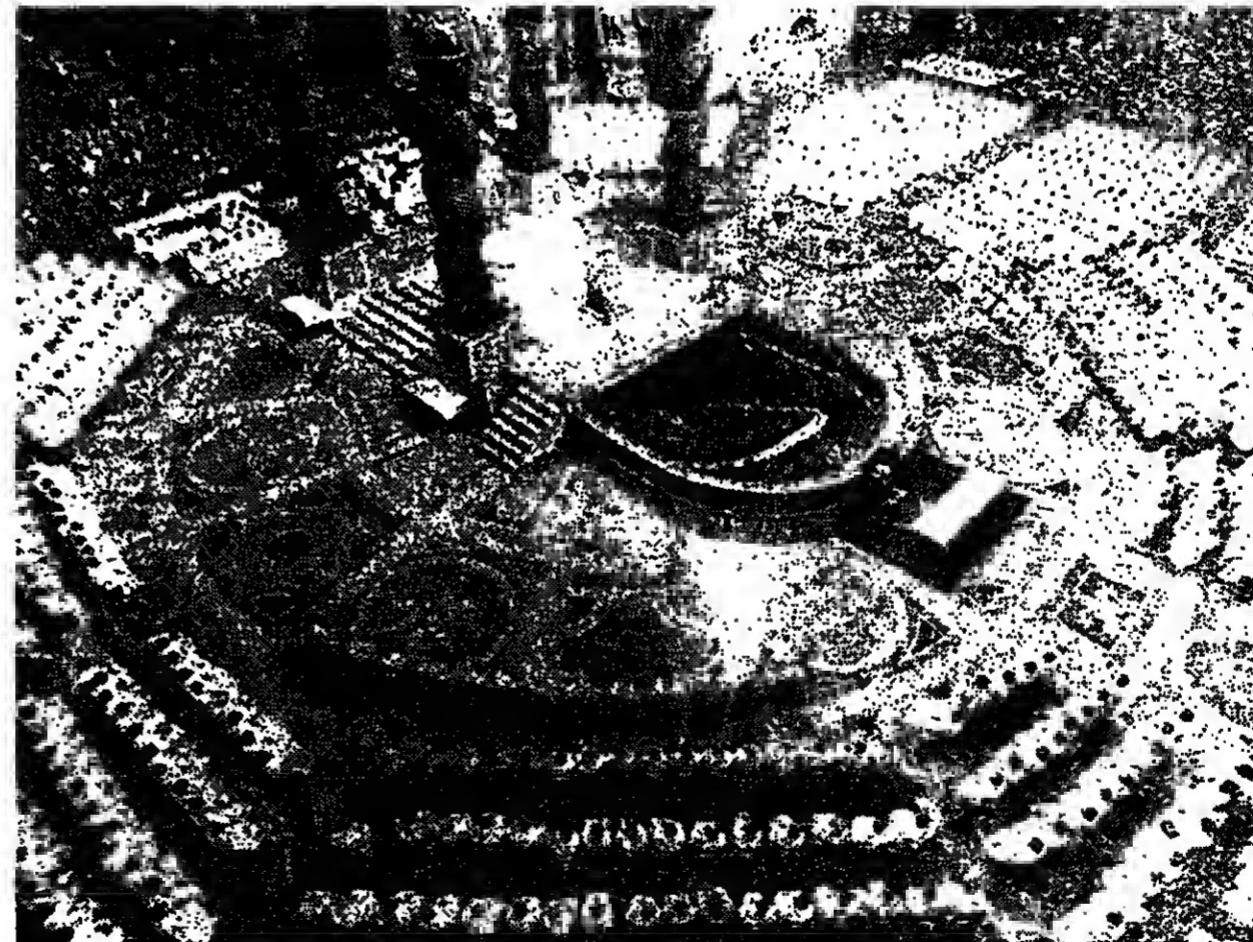
He expects that the baby will remain in the intensive care unit another four weeks before being moved to an intermediate nursery. If that schedule is followed, the baby will remain in intensive care a total of 16 weeks at a cost of at least \$1,200 a day, he said.

Italy has 18.5 million married couples and an average of only about 11,000 divorces a year. The chances of an American couple getting divorced are 25 times what they are here. In Britain, the chances are 15 times as high and in the Soviet Union 17 times.

The problem is the growth of divorce. What accounts for the astonishing difference? Tradition and a historically shrewd sense of practicality, according to Italians, who have been boasting and joking about the new figures since the divorce study was published.

The archbishop of Genoa grimly admitted those who favored divorce that they would "face the tribunal of God." Another leading campaigner against divorce called the law "a bomb" that would explode in a decade.

Yet it did not. Even the rate of relatively quick legal separations (33,000 in 1982), of which less than half end in divorce, is so low by international standards that some



A GATHERING OF CLERGY — Thousands of cardinals, bishops and priests were seated around the main altar of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City for Pope John Paul II's celebration of Mass on Holy Thursday.

Tradition, Pocketbook Save Italian Marriages Despite Divorce Law

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

ROME — A small band of veterans of the Italian marriage wars recently formed the Society for the Separated and the Divorced, an organization with a dubious future.

The problem is the growth of divorce.

A little less than a decade ago, when record numbers of Italians voted in a bitterly contested national referendum to uphold the country's first divorce law, distinguished churchmen and conservative politicians were forecasting millions of legal, broken marriages.

But according to the Institute of Statistics, divorce Italian style is still pretty much what it was before it was legalized: rare enough to qualify Italy as one of the Western world's last bastions of enduring

marriage. "This law doesn't really encourage divorce."

The divorce law, adopted by parliament in 1970, aroused almost as much controversy as prohibition once did in the United States until it won the support of a substantial majority in nationwide voting in 1974.

Campaigners for and against the law spent an estimated \$6 million to praise or condemn it and voters faced dire warnings of the breakup of the family and spiritual ruin.

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Yet it did not. Even the rate of relatively quick legal separations (33,000 in 1982), of which less than half end in divorce, is so low by international standards that some

things often stand in the way in this country, where financial security can become obsessive.

A woman whose husband wanted to divorce her said she slipped his path — but a divorced man's wife is just a "woman." Said a 43-year-old interior decorator whose husband left her "knowing only how to cook" when the divorce law was passed.

"I was abandoned by my friends, who were afraid I would seduce their husbands, and chased by their husbands, who thought I would be an easy target. I discovered that a divorced woman in Italy wants to renounce both love and wants to lead a quiet life."

A southern Italian woman who divorced her husband said: "Many cross the street just so they won't have to greet me. I am the dishonest of the town. I dated subversively with the husbands and their wives, and deep fear of social blight on the part of the wives."

According to a variety of Italian men and women who have toyed with the idea of divorce and rejected it, the real reasons, quite aside from religious considerations, are often a blend of financial fright on the part of the husbands and a deep fear of social blight on the part of the wives.

While the social stigma has little effect on males, money and tax

Reagan Prepares Bill To Protect Technology But Encourage Sales

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is going to give Congress a revised export-administration bill that will attempt to encourage the sale of U.S. high-technology products overseas without providing the Soviet Union with militarily useful technology, an administration official has said.

Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel H. Oliver said at a National Press Club luncheon Wednesday that the administration had solved "98.5 percent" of the issues involved in revision of the Export Administration Act, which expires in October. He hopes that the rest will be ready by next Thursday for presentation to Congress.

Mr. Oliver declined to give details of the administration's proposal, which will join at least three other bills on the issue on Capitol Hill.

The Export Administration Act, which is administered by the Commerce Department, has been used to control the export of a variety of U.S. goods for reasons of foreign policy.

President Ronald Reagan used the law last year to stop U.S. companies and their foreign subsidiaries from working on the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. It was also used to halt grain shipments to the Soviet Union after its intervention in Afghanistan and to control exports of high-technology goods to Cuba, Libya, Iraq and South Africa.

The process of drafting revisions for the law has turned into a tug-of-war between hard-line administration officials, such as Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, who told Congress that a lack of export controls on technology saved the Soviet Union millions

dollars in research and development costs, and Commerce Department officials, who want to increase exports to aid economic recovery.

The "conflict," Mr. Oliver said, lies between "permitting virtually unimpeded exchange of technology within the free world and at the same time controlling leakage to the Eastern bloc."

He said, for example, that offices such as Japan were vulnerable to the theft of U.S. high technology that they buy.

"Japan is a technological giant

and India is a member of different areas must be understood to be a prime target of Soviet intelligence," the undersecretary said.

A "substantial amount" of U.S. high-technology information has gone to the Soviet Union this way, Mr. Oliver said, although he declined to estimate its economic value.

He said that the administration was working with U.S. industries to develop a "military-critical technologies list" that would "lighten the burden on business without compromising our security."

The idea is to define "the truly strategic" by controlling the know-how needed to make essential military material and the "limited list of commodities that are key stones to the manufacturing process," Mr. Oliver said.

The list we have been using on controlled commodities has become almost unmanageable," he said.

The administration is also studying ways to make it easier for U.S. companies to transfer technology to their foreign subsidiaries, which could place extra responsibility on the U.S. companies to make sure the technology remains in-house."

Trade Panel Expected to Fill 3 Posts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is about to fill three vacancies on the International Trade Commission, once a sleepy backwater of government but now in the mainstream of government efforts to protect American industries from unfair trade competition, trade sources report.

Mr. Reagan intends to nominate Susan Wittenberg Liebler, a California lawyer; Steelye Lodwick, a former undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, and Lyn M. Schlitz, a lawyer with the Washington firm of Covington & Burling, Capitol Hill sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan late last year named Miss Liebler and Enrique Leon, a Cuban-born finance and management professor, to fill two of the vacancies. Both nominees, generally unknown in Washington trade circles, gave incorrect answers at their hearings on the laws they would administer.

Sources said Mr. Reagan has decided against reuniting Mr. Leon's name, but he is sticking with Miss Liebler, who also ran into problems involving her political affiliation during the hearings.

Nominated to a seat that cannot be held by a Republican, she acknowledged under questioning that she had supported Mr. Reagan's presidential nomination and worked both on his transition team and as a special assistant to John S.R. Shad, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. She insisted, however, that she is politically independent.

Mr. Lodwick, a Republican, is a former aide to Senator Roger W. Jepsen, Republican of Iowa and former director of a division of the Agriculture Department. Ms. Schlitz is a Democrat.



DETOUR — California cyclists negotiating gaps in a section of the Pacific Coast Highway south of San Francisco. Recent severe storms have so battered the road that officials have not yet determined when, if ever, it will be reopened to traffic.

Ex-Aide to Reagan Puts Pressure On the White House as a Lobbyist

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lyn Nofziger, who resigned last year as President Ronald Reagan's special assistant for political affairs, used to complain that the White House was not doing a good job of distinguishing its friends and punishing its enemies. As a Washington consultant, Mr. Nofziger is still sending that message to the president's aides, sometimes to their embarrassment.

A case in point is the lobbying by Mr. Nofziger in a commercial dispute among California rice growers over a contract with South Korea. In December he wrote a letter to William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, urging him to intervene in the rice issue for strictly political reasons.

South Korea contracted with the U.S. government to purchase 500,000 tons of 1981 California rice. Rather than deal with the rice cooperatives in that state, the Koreans signed a contract with Comet Rice, an independent company that hired Mr. Nofziger as its lobbyist.

The problem was that Comet did not have enough 1981 rice to fill the contract, and the company unsuccessfully tried to purchase the additional rice from the cooperatives, which insisted on selling directly to South Korea. Now Mr. Nofziger and others are lobbying to have the administration permit Comet to mix 1981 and 1982 rice crops to fill its contract with the Koreans.

So far, the Department of Agriculture has taken the position that administration occasionally made political checks on appointees to scientific panels and commissions "were a practice" to the extent they are now, said William Carey, executive director of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the nation's largest organization of scientists. "When you use this kind of system for technical advice, which is needed for good regulatory policy, then it's going too far."

Mr. Carey was a budget official in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Donald Borchardt, director of the marine sciences program for Louisiana universities, said: "As a scientist, I am concerned that this process will certainly hinder the level of advice the government gets."

Mr. Borchardt, a registered independent, was one of 10 scientists removed from Mr. Watt's advisory board on offshore oil after their names were submitted to the Republican National Committee for a check. The committee wrote "no" to the 10 names and "yes" to four others, and returned the list to Mr. Watt.

Mr. Palenkov emphasized that not all cabinet secretaries apply the political test as rigorously as Mr. Watt and that the committee provides the information only on an agency's request.

The White House put distance between itself and Mr. Watt on the issue this week when Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said President Ronald Reagan believes "scientific advisory groups should call on the best scientific minds regardless of party affiliation or political persuasion."

The Agriculture Department last year performed political checks on candidates for a board of agricultural research scientists that advises the agency on applications for about \$16 million in research grants, according to James Handley, special assistant to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

An aide said the practice was discontinued after it was criticized, and Mr. Block now submits all nominees for scientific and other advisory boards to the White House personnel office.

Mr. Watt's offshore oil board, like the agriculture panel, was limited to scientific matters, not policy. Its charter limits it to advising the agency on how to improve the scientific quality of studies of the environmental impact of offshore drilling.

Many of the federal government's 948 advisory boards do make policy suggestions, however, and changes in the makeup of such panels at the Environmental Protection Agency raised questions about the influence of politics on the advice the government was receiving on scientific matters.

The EPA in the past two years removed more than 50 scientists from its technical advisory boards after conservative groups provided lists classifying them as "horrible," "real activists" or "a Nader on steroids." EPA officials said the tests were generally more ideological than political.

At the Food and Drug Administration, officials said that political appointees attempted to influence the selection of a panel of science advisers for government policies on vaccines. But they backed off, the officials said, after FDA civil servants argued that the political candidates were not qualified.

Those officials said the Carter

Uncertainties Linger On Andropov's Health

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, is now visibly back on the job, but U.S. officials say they believe his recent disappearance from public view points to problems that could complicate his taking full control.

His absence from view spanned nine days between a publicized meeting March 15 with Communist officials from Eastern Europe, Cuba, Mongolia, Laos and Vietnam, and other well-reported meetings March 25 with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the ruling junta in Nicaragua, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

The regular communiqué on the Politburo meeting March 24 did not mention Mr. Andropov specifically, but the announced promotion that afternoon of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 73, to the post of a first deputy premier was read by U.S. analysts as an indication that Mr. Andropov probably attended the meeting.

During Mr. Andropov's public absence, U.S. analysts saw indications that his former rival for power, Konstantin U. Chernenko, assumed the role of second in command. For example, Mr. Chernenko, 71, who was considered a Brezhnev protégé, received a personal message from Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, delivered by the North Korean ambassador.

Some specialists see evidence that Mr. Andropov is encountering limitations on his power. They point to the slowdown in personnel shifts after an initial flurry in which one deputy premier and four ministers were dismissed and some party officials were demoted.

They also cite conflicting articles in the Soviet press on proposed changes in the Soviet economy, suggesting there are unresolved divisions within the Politburo.

The U.S. assumption is that Mr. Andropov's state of health was known in November to other members of the Soviet leadership and was not regarded as acute enough to prevent his selection as party chief upon Mr. Brezhnev's death. Nonetheless, government analysts believe the stress of his new position could add to his health problems.

During 15 years as head of the KGB, Mr. Andropov often dropped from public view. A former Soviet diplomat has told U.S. officials that Mr. Andropov sometimes goes to Krasnaya Kameni, a health resort in the Caucasus.

Nicaraguan Is Asked About Rights Abuses

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Nicaragua's alleged abuse of human rights has come under sharp questioning here by a committee of United Nations experts.

Nicaragua's minister of justice, Carlos Arguello, was asked Wednesday to return on Monday to reply to a series of charges.

Mr. Arguello has been called to explain reports of the forced relocation of an estimated 14,500 Miskito Indians and the arrest and execution of some Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen and the flight of Nicaragua's small Jewish community; curbs on

the press, judiciary and political parties; and the use of torture.

These issues were raised this week in the UN Human Rights Committee, a group of 18 lawyers, academics and other specialists who monitor the UN's covenants on human rights.

Mr. Arguello appeared before the committee this week with Nicaragua's latest report on human rights. The report said that the Sandinist regime in Managua gives "priority to the promotion, protection and substantial expansion of human rights."

But, he said, "acts of aggression carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency," a reference to the insurgents the leftist regime is fighting, have forced the government to declare a state of emergency and suspend legal rights "for the purpose of self-defense."

The most publicized victims of the regime's policies are the Miskito Indians. About half have fled to Honduras and the rest were forced to move from their ancestral homes near the border. Mr. Arguello's report said the Indians were pushed out because their territory has been "the scene of subversive actions aimed at destabilizing" the Sandinist revolution.

The document said 456 Miskito have been jailed or detained but some are held on a farm.

A detailed report by the International League for Human Rights, a private group, said the Sandinists have injured, imprisoned and killed hundreds of Miskito Indians.

Capitol Hill Clichés: Tart Retorts Come With the Turf

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What sets a "dangerous precedent," "constitutes a "cruel hoax," is "no way to legislate," will make people "run the day," but can be "reclaimed up in conference?"

The answer: almost everything that is debated on Capitol Hill.

These clichés are among the dozens of clichés that are part of the daily rhetoric as Congress considers anything from National Pest Disease Week to disarmament proposals. They are heard at congressional hearings, bill-drafting sessions and on the floor of the House and Senate.

These bromides transcend the legislation at hand, and give talky lawmakers a convenient peg on which to hang a vote. They provide bait for angry constituents by enabling a lawmaker to assure them that, although he agrees entirely with their views on the matter at hand, there are overriding issues

involved, such as a hollowed "precedent" or "procedure."

Just the other day, Senator Jesse Helms pulled out many of the stops in opposing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's consideration of reducing President Ronald Reagan's request for funds for El Salvador.

"We do not have any authority under the law to do what we are doing," the North Carolina Republican told the committee, arguing that such action would set a "dangerous precedent."

But Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, the precedent was a good one. The day would come, he said, when there would be another president and Senator Helms would thank both "God and Dodd" for the precedent set that day.

The effect that proposed legislation will have on a president is one of the staples of congressional debate. The cry, "You've got to support the president on this or you'll weaken the office of the president."

A corollary is that the proposed legislation "would create joy in the Kremlin," and please the swarms of entrepreneurs of the United States, foreign and domestic. In this view, the nation's enemies have many "unwitting dupes" in both houses of Congress, on both sides of the aisle.

Another cliché is that "the president has the CIA, military intelligence and the entire apparatus of the federal government working for him and certainly should be better informed on this issue than the gentleman from Squeebuck."

Or the other hand, opposition to a president also has congressional appeal. "You've got to oppose the president on this bill or he'll think he can do anything," is an argument often heard on the House and Senate floors.

Its advocates constantly remind their colleagues that the nation is one built upon "checks and balances" and warn against presidential usurpation of congressional authority.

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Opponents do not object to a proposed drug treatment center in the South Bronx, for example, but they fear the start of a major new program that "this nation can ill afford."

A common retort is an appeal to the nation's responsiveness and determination. "If we can put a man on the moon," we can certainly end poverty in America, conquer cancer, establish world peace.

Inevitably, some members complain that although proposed legislation seems feasible, "This is no way to legislate."

To such critics, the proposed legislation is "a cruel hoax," while supporters contend that "at least this is going to send them a message." The message is usually directed at the White House, "faceless bureaucrats," the Kremlin, the United Nations and anyone else in congressional disfavor.

Whatever objections are raised in floor debate, however, the bill's supporters can always be counted upon for a final retort.

"We'll clean it up in conference," they say.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PALAI DES CONGRES
JUSQU'AU 10 AVRIL

LES ETOILES
ET LE BALLET

OPERA
PARIS

LA BELLE AU
BOIS DORMANT

NOELLA PONTOIS ET RUDOLF NOUREEV
FLORENCE CLERC ET RUDOLF NOUREEV

SCHEES A 20 H 30 (SAUF DIM. ET LUN.)
DIMANCHE MATINEE A 16 H
LOCATION : PALAIS DES CONGRES FNAC ET AGENCE
PAR TELEPHONE : 758.13.03
CO-PRODUCTION OPERA - A.L.A.P. - LUMBO

BROADWAY'S

Your Arms Too Short To Box With God

"TU AS LES BRAS TROP COURTS POUR BOXER
AVEC DIEU"

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

And Now Zero Plus

President Reagan's tactical shift on Euromissiles, from zero-zero to perhaps 75-75 or 150-150, is not — yet — a formula for dissolving the Soviet-American deadlock. It is, however, a significant concession to European allies, who face storms of protest while holding to NATO's resolve to deploy new American missiles before year's end.

Ideally, as the president has contended, the West would deploy nothing more while the Russians dismantled most of the 350 SS-20s now aimed at the allies. But superpowers don't just confess excess or trade something for nothing. The Russians are having to be induced to reduce their forces — with evidence that they will be trumped if they don't.

The Soviet Union's continental-range weapons have always had a political as well as a military mission: to weaken the links between America's and Europe's defenses. The Russians do not need these missiles to flatten the Continent; America needs no new missiles to threaten Soviet territory in reply. But psychologically the Soviet weapons play upon the already great fear in Europe that America will never risk its own devastation on behalf of the allies, and of West Germany in particular.

NATO therefore threatened to deploy an American counterforce in Europe and has had to prove the threat real. The Russians in turn worked to arouse Western publics against NATO's strategy; their failure to topple a West German government that supports it hardly ends the war of nerves.

Only when the first of the scheduled 572 American missiles reach the Continent is Moscow likely to bargain in earnest. Many Euro-

peans, however, are close to nerve's end. The issue dramatizes their dependence and stimulates formidable protest. West Germany's Social Democrats and Britain's Labor Party have moved into opposition. More cooperative Europeans were hardly helped by the Reagan administration's early talk about confirming nuclear war to the Continent or its more recent talk about a holy crusade against Soviet evil.

With deployment approaching, the Europeans begged Mr. Reagan to prove his preference for arms control. They asked that he defer the goal of zero-zero and offer roughly equal Soviet and American forces instead. That is what the president has now done, plainly to satisfy the allies more than the Russians. Some such formula would indeed be the basis of any eventual Soviet-American deal, but neither side seems ready for that now.

If the Russians have to settle for, say, 100 new American missiles, they can well wait until some are in place before giving up the scare campaign against any Western deployment. And not until some of its missiles are deployed will Mr. Reagan feel confident that he is hearing the best available Soviet offer.

One danger in these maneuvers is that chips

deployed for bargaining have a way of affecting their own strategic lives. Another is that the hostilities engendered by such a bitter contest can destroy all capacity for compromise. Mr. Reagan has moved a good distance since his early disdain for arms control. What he means now is much better communication with Moscow so that even competitive intentions are fully understood.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will Europe Deploy?

It could yet happen that Moscow will succeed in scaring the Europeans into denying or deferring indefinitely a decision to deploy new missiles to match the currently unmatched Soviet SS-20s, whose number grows with each passing week. The prospect of such a result, signifying a major split in the Atlantic alliance, may appear so sweet to the Kremlin as to be considered worth the risk of defeat.

It should be understood, however, that if Soviet policy is defeated — if the promised start is made on deploying the new American missiles, especially the quick-attack Pershing-2s that the Soviets profess most to dread — that will be a result Moscow has brought on itself. For it has been open to the Soviets from the start of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force talks 16 months ago, as it still is, to head off the possibility. They can accept President Reagan's offer of zero-zero; no Euromissiles for either Soviets or Americans. This would restore the status, which was long mutually accepted as balanced and tolerable, that Moscow upended with its SS-20s.

Mr. Reagan's first negotiating position, anticipating a full deployment of 572 new missiles unless Moscow scaled back to zero, was principled. It was also too much for European nerves and politics to bear. Essentially — and necessarily — to accommodate Europe, the president fell back on Wednesday to a position under which Moscow and Washington would agree to an equal number of Euromis-

siles: the more the Soviet Union dismantles, the fewer the United States will put in. So into their calculation of risks and benefits the Russians must now crank the probability that the new Reagan position improves the chances of some American deployment.

The Kremlin had already conceded the illegitimacy and lack of strategic necessity of its current (and building) level of 351 SS-20 missiles by offering to reduce it to the number (162) of French and British launchers, if there were no U.S. deployments. Notwithstanding its negotiator's hint to the contrary in the famous "walk in the woods" in Geneva last summer, the Kremlin continues to insist on factoring in those European launchers.

How can this be done? One possibility is for the two superpowers at some point to merge their Euromissiles into their strategic weapons tanks or some larger context. This is a way to deal with the British and French missiles, which do pose a certain threat to Moscow, and also with the fact that American Euromissiles, although intermediate in range, are strategic in that one superpower would train them on vital targets of the other.

What Mr. Reagan has now said seems to us entirely consistent with such an eventual merger. The West would be at a serious disadvantage in heading that way, however, if Europe caved in on deployment first.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Zero, More Talking

President Reagan has now made it absolutely clear that he is no longer insisting on his zero option proposal as the condition for an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. That is a sound tactical judgment. The cause of disarmament would be served by the exclusion of all of these weapons, but it would have been impossible to maintain unity within the Atlantic alliance if the United States had stuck rigidly to this position.

— The Times (London).

The tabling of new American proposals in the arms control negotiations in Geneva cannot be counted on to lead to any rapid movement toward an agreement, and may therefore be unable to forestall continuing agitation and controversy in Europe.

— The Financial Times (London).

[The Reagan proposal] can hardly be termed a breakthrough. The nuclear capacities of [French and British] forces are not included. The Russians can hardly be expected to eagerly agree to a spectacular dismantling of their SS-20 systems. Mr. Reagan cannot be hailed as a high priest of détente. His latest call to deploy laser guns in space is more proof of a troublesome zest for escalation. But Mr. Andropov is no better. He still has given no clear proof of an increased wish for détente. The answer is drastic, mutual disarmament. The superpowers are doomed to keep negotiating.

— Het Belang (Hasselt, Belgium).

FROM OUR APRIL 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Germans to Woo French

BERLIN — One of the latest local movements of a semi-political nature, is an endeavor to induce prominent commercial, literary and artistic people to join in trying to bring about a better understanding between France and Germany, diplomacy being apparently unable to make any progress in that direction. The program is to induce the two nations to act conjointly in their colonial policies and exchange inter-parliamentary visits. Also, professors should hold lectures with a view to a better knowledge of one another. A visit will be made to France by M. René, who will try to interest leading Frenchmen and establish a committee and possibly a bureau in Paris.

1933: Chevalier Back in France

PARIS — "Paris, je t'aime!" With a wide gesture of his arms and his broad smile sparkling in the morning sun, France's most famous film star flung himself from his roadside in front of the Hotel George V and exclaimed his joy at returning once more to the city he has celebrated in song and story. Maurice Chevalier was back from Hollywood. "Have you any plans?" asked a reporter. "So much has happened to me in the last five years that I am still giddy," said Maurice. He pronounced this last word with such a French accent that it was difficult to understand, thereby befogging a report that he had been so long in Hollywood that he had lost his French accent.

— The Jewish Chronicle (London).

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— The Jewish Chronicle (London).

That 'Star Wars' Speech: Lurching Into the Next Era in Arms Control

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Offense is the best defense" is a line attributed to the heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey and to the 19th-century Swiss general Antoine Henri Jomini. That has been America's nuclear strategy for a generation. The best defense against a knockout blow has been the offensive threat of a near-simultaneous knockout blow.

In an offhand way, ticked on the end of a speech, President Reagan has suggested that scientific advances are making defense the best defense. The establishmentarian response has largely been, "Who is this Yahoo to attack our cherished, humane belief in mutual assured destruction?"

No grand strategy or subtle orchestration underlies the president's approach. But in a commonsense, instinctive way, he is lurching forward to a new era in arms control.

Consider the box he was in a few months ago. The new Congress went out to cut his defense increase in half. The Europeans were skittish about countering the Soviet intermediate missile with equivalent U.S. power and wanted America to offer the first real compromise. The Russians' momentum in strategic weaponry was taking them beyond "rough parity" into much rougher superiority. What to do?

First, Mr. Reagan elections to appear to be flexible without treating the West German elections as zero-sum. To the extent that he is willing to listen to a Soviet counteroffer based on a counting of warheads and not a retreat from theater parity. Over to you, Mr. Reagan says to Moscow — with the Atlantic alliance intact.

Does he know what he is doing? I think he is doing two things at once: thinking out loud a thought that had been in his mind (but that had gone awry in its first launch in 1981), when his musings were interpreted as indicating that one side could win a limited nuclear war, and signaling to the Russians that it makes no sense for them to continue to seek the ability to destroy America's land-based retaliatory missiles.

Assume the president believes that America is gaining the ability to smash the U.S. deterrent on land, and has reason to believe that a way can be found one day to target U.S. submarines. Assume further that he might not get his new MX missile, and surely will have no invulnerable place to put them if he does get them.

Doesn't it make sense, in such a race, to tell the Kremlin that its ace can be trumped? Isn't it logical to say, "If you win this round, you will find us far ahead in the next?" The very discussion of such defenses discourages the Soviet search for superiority and enables the United States to propose mutual reductions at Geneva with more credibility.

Besides, both superpowers must

look to such defenses not only against each other but against the army dictator of a small country or the sophisticated terrorist organization that gets hold of a bomb and a missile in the not-so-distant future. A space station that can direct a beam to destroy an unknown missile on its ascent is the best answer to nuclear proliferation.

Taken together, the president's series of moves form a pattern to counter the long Soviet defense buildup, its propaganda peace offensive combined with tough negotiating posture, and the congressional resistance to missile defense.

Mr. Reagan is playing it by ear. And although he may be slightly

The New York Times.

But Unworkable Plans Give Only False Hope

By Koos Tsipis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

The plan to build a laser-weap-

on defensive system by the end of

the 1980s, charged and neutral par-

ticle-beam weapons, and lasers.

Conventional ABMs that use

ground-based radar to guide nuclear-tipped missiles against Soviet war-

heads would be self-blinding, since

nuclear explosions incapacitate their radars and could be overwhelmed by a large attacking force. For these rea-

sons, this type of ABM was aban-

doned as unworkable.

The laws of physics will prevent

charged-particle-beam weapons from

functioning. The Earth's magnetic field bends the beam unpredictably, making it impossible to aim accurately.

And a suitable neutral-particle beam

beam would be impractically diffi-

cult to generate and use in outer space,

and could be defeated easily with

simple countermeasures.

Theoretically, at least, lasers based

on orbiting platforms around the

Earth could be used to damage nucle-

ar missiles during the early portion of

their flight. The current generation of

long-wave, high-energy lasers is unsuit-

able for such a task, but no law of

nature excludes the possibility that

sometime in the future we may de-

velop efficient short-wave lasers that

could have sufficient intensity to

damage a ballistic missile far away.

A constellation of many tens of

unmanned satellites around the

Earth, each armed with such a laser

and carrying the necessary energy

stores among mechanisms and com-

Lesotho's Reports of New Raids Raise Tension With South Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Tension has reached a new pitch between the tiny black kingdom of Lesotho and white-ruled South Africa, which surrounds it; almost four months after South African commandos carried out a raid on members of the underground African National Congress living in the enclave.

Lesotho has accused South Africa of launching four raids on its territory last weekend and of trying to sabotage electrical installations in the capital, Maseru.

It has informed the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Organization of African Unity of these complaints. Lesotho contends that the raids are part of a South African effort to destabilize its black-ruled neighbors.

South Africa has denied the allegations and said that Lesotho is trying to perpetuate a "partially transparent deception" to divert attention from a local insurgency by the Lesotho Liberation Army, which is trying to overthrow the prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

After Lesotho announced Sunday that it had captured seven black South African policemen involved in the weekend incidents, the commissioner of police, Major General Shadrack Matshe, revealed Monday that this ostensible proof of South African involvement had

been released from prison without his knowledge.

Western diplomats in Maseru say in telephone interviews that it was difficult to sort out what had really happened, but their main concern was that there would be a further escalation in tension between the two countries.

An unexpected diplomatic development came when Lesotho made a report to the Soviet ambassador in the leftist black nation of Mozambique. A source in Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "expeditious" arrangements were being made for the ambassador to Lesotho.

That has given rise to speculation that Lesotho may open diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The two countries agreed on opening relations two years ago, but because of widespread opposition within the kingdom, no formal steps were taken.

"South Africa has already accused the Soviet Union of a 'total onslaught' against South Africa's white-minority rule. It says the African National Congress is the spearhead, with Lesotho as an important launching pad for military operations."

That is why it carried out a raid on Maseru Dec. 9, although Lesotho said at the time that the 42 persons killed were all either refugees or innocent citizens.

According to the Western diplo-



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

After Visit, Kaunda Says Reagan Shares 'Abhorrence' of Apartheid

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has come away from talks with President Ronald Reagan, saying the two men "share an abhorrence" of apartheid in South Africa and agree it should be ended quickly in the interest of stability in the region.

Mr. Kaunda, one of Africa's senior leaders and the first president of a "front-line state" near South Africa to visit Washington in the Reagan administration, seemed happy about his two-hour meeting and luncheon at the White House on Wednesday. He praised the "warm hospitality" and said that a firm foundation had been laid for the future.

In October, Mr. Kaunda said he was shocked during a 1975 visit when President Gerald R. Ford devoted only 45 minutes to discussions with him. Mr. Kaunda praised President Jimmy Carter for having spent six hours with him during a 1978 visit.

Previously, Mr. Kaunda had been critical of Mr. Reagan and his policies, and last Friday in London he assured U.S. support last year for a \$1.2-billion loan to Pretoria from the International Monetary Fund.

A major topic in Wednesday's talks, according to Mr. Kaunda, was the drive for the independence of the South African-ruled territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, which has been the subject of international negotiations for years.

Most of the transitional arrangements have been worked out. The main obstacle now is the insistence of South Africa and the United States that withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola be arranged parallel to the withdrawal of South African forces from South-West Africa.

Walter Reisch, 79, who fled Germany before World War II and became a movie writer in Hollywood, died on March 9, Wednesday, of heart and respiratory disease at New York Hospital.

Cherry Mitchell Cook, 59, a teacher of journalism and current affairs at the American School in Paris, a reporter and researcher for Newsweek magazine and other organizations, and wife of Don Cook, Paris bureau manager of the Los Angeles Times and former correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, Tuesday of cancer at the home of her family in Glenside, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cook and her husband had lived in Europe since 1945.

Other deaths:

Lisette Model, 76, a photographer and teacher of the New School for Social Research for more than 30 years, Wednesday of heart and respiratory disease at New York Hospital.

Cherry Mitchell Cook, 59, a

Madrid-Rabat Relations Improving

By Tom Burns
Washington Post Service

MADRID — Spanish officials are calling a two-day, Moroccan visit by Prime Minister Felipe González a breakthrough in relations between Madrid and Rabat.

The trip, Mr. González's first official visit abroad as prime minister, had been viewed as a key test in an overall plan by Spain's new Socialist administration to defuse tensions with Morocco.

On his return to Madrid, Mr. González said his trip had "cleared clouds on the horizon" and was the basis of "future, fruitful cooperation" between the two countries. A close aide of Mr. González said the success of the trip had surpassed the hopes of the Foreign Ministry.

"It was a greater breakthrough than we had dared imagine," he said.

Spanish officials emphasized in particular that Mr. González spent an hour and a half Wednesday in a private meeting with King Hassan II, 45 minutes longer than was scheduled.

The improved relationship was underscored by the Moroccan decision not to raise the delicate and potentially inflammatory issue of the Spanish colonies of Ceuta and Melilla. The garrison towns in the Moroccan border were conquered by Spain in the 16th century.

On his visit, Mr. González sought to convey his support for Morocco's stability under King Hassan. "We wanted to create a re-

lationship of confidence" with Morocco, he said, "and I think we've succeeded."

A significant element in Mr. González's endorsement is his present refusal to back the struggle of the Polisario Front, which has been engaging Moroccan forces in northwest Africa and have been generally uncritical of King Hassan.

Since coming to power, the Socialists have been emphasizing stability in northwest Africa and have been generally uncritical of King Hassan.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. González has traded his support for the Polisario Front for a Moroccan low-profile approach to Ceuta and Melilla.

Pal Kadosa Is Dead in Hungary; Prize-Winning Composer Was 80

United Press International

BUDAPEST — Pal Kadosa, 80, a Hungarian composer and pianist died Wednesday, the press agency MTI said.

Mr. Kadosa, whose compositions and recitals were compared by critics to Bartók, composed his first piano concerto in 1931. Awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1950 and '65, Mr. Kadosa trained a number of outstanding young Hungarian pianists.

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30 Ind	115.24	115.45	115.29	115.02	-1.26
31 Tbn	515.4	517.0	504.84	507.29	-5.24
32 Uti	125.15	125.35	125.08	125.25	-0.03
33 Sft	63.32	64.04	64.05	64.02	-0.49

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Commerciales	150.47	152.36	152.36	-0.03
Utilities	125.29	125.50	125.25	-0.25
Finance	19.28	19.34	19.34	-0.12
Trans.	27.47	28.61	28.61	-0.34

	Volume	Chg.	Prev.	Close	Chg.
Composite	100,27	100,27	100,27	100,27	+0.00
Debt	37,29	37,29	37,29	37,29	+0.00
Vol. Up	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	+0.00
New highs	125	125	125	125	+0.00
New lows	4	5	1	2	+0.00

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	210.34	210.34	210.34	+0.00
Industrials	210.34	210.34	210.34	+0.00
Finance	20.28	20.28	20.28	+0.00
Trans.	27.47	28.61	28.61	-0.34

Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, March 31

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

NASDAQ Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
March 29	200.124	200.434	200.124	+1.42
March 29	200.124	200.434	200.124	+1.42
March 29	200.124	200.434	200.124	+1.42
March 24	200.371	200.510	200.371	+1.15

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	210.34	210.34	210.34	+0.00
Industrials	210.34	210.34	210.34	+0.00
Finance	20.28	20.28	20.28	+0.00
Trans.	27.47	28.61	28.61	-0.34

Included in the sales figures.

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Actives

Closes

Chg.

Prev.

Close

Chg.

Close

Chg

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Modernizing Modena, With an English Accent

MODENA, Italy — Modena is a handsome city with spacious arcades, a fine Romanesque cathedral and good solid tortellini and smuffed pigs' feet. There are no slums to speak of, and, says the mayor, no unemployment. The city serves as a banking and export center for the textile industry of Garza, and for the vast tile production of Sasuolo. The rich Po valley provides such delights as the famous cheeses of Vignola, and there is some light industry, notably the manufacture of Ferrari and Maserati cars.

Citizens can set their watches by Enzo Ferrari's 8 A.M. visits to Tonino, his barber. The leading hotel is unique in selling postcards of sports cars rather than local monuments. The city, which has a population of 180,000, has been run by the left almost continuously since the end of World War II. The present mayor, Mario Del Monte, is a Communist, but as the mayor well understands, Modena is a conservative and middle-class town.

Mayor Del Monte looks like a rising executive in his navy-blue suit; an affable, youngish man who compares his party to the Labor Party in Britain and is eager to make Modena a shining example for the rest of Italy. Modena, he says, lies for the last four years been the richest city per capita in Italy (others say it is second- or third-richest). The mayor is having his ornate office repainted in Venetian blue.

Modena has a typically provincial reticence

and love of good pastry. "We are a frugal people; we like to work, we are proud of our city," says a homesick Modenesi in Rome. Behind old-fashioned shop windows lie the wares of Nikols and Versace, on the traditional Saturday afternoon stroll there are plenty of monk coats in the more discreet shades. In its quiet way Modena is used to the best. Italy's leading tenor, Luciano Pavarotti, is, of course, Modenesi.

MARY BLUME

Obviously, when such a city indulges in grand-scale urban renewal it is going to choose the best. So when looking for someone to design the park that will complement architect Leonardo Benevolo's housing-and-office project on the edge of town, Modena turned to Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, honorary president of the International Federation of Landscape Architects and dean of the profession.

Sir Geoffrey came down from London in 1980 and in the mayor's office did a sketch on a matchbox, which he later supplemented with a rough plan featuring a hill whose crest is in line with the cathedral, and a long canal reminiscent of the days when Modena was filled with canals. The mayor liked the design and Harriett Phillips, a young English landscape architect, was called in to draw up the detailed plan and to supervise the work.

The plan seemed in keeping with Modena's

taste for gentle progress: original enough, with its roof gardens and four-lane highway running through its center, to be part of a landscape architecture exhibition now being held at the Pompidou Center in Paris, and yet carefully aligned to traditions that Jellicoe traces to Virgil.

Instead, the park has been the center of a two-year struggle with Modena's four newspapers and countless political broadsheets blaring such headlines as "Scandal e Scandalissimo" and "Hyde Park in the Heart of Modena."

The problem is politics. "We are in Italy," Mayor Del Monte explains with a shrug. "It is usual for things to become political."

"The project has been used to create a political crisis," says a local journalist. "When Jellicoe came here last fall he said, 'Let's start at once.' Instead, the Socialists walked out of the government."

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TRAVEL

Restaurants: Hits and Misses in Bordeaux and Rouen

by Patricia Wells

THE common, rarely disputed assumption is that in France one dines better and for less outside Paris. There's less rush, less hassle, service is more accommodating, the chef pays attention. So one would love to believe. Yes, one can certainly dine well all over France, traveling through towns small and large, through villages so minute they boast of perhaps a single auberge. But, more and more, one must select with care and caution.

As recent visits to two well-known French cities — Bordeaux and Rouen — prove, even when following the normally reliable guidebooks, it is possible to dine very badly indeed. If there are common faults that many of the following restaurants share, it's this: Service and professionalism are on a dangerous decline, and it is becoming more and more difficult to find a good, middle-range meal in France.

Young, ambitious chefs who may know how to cook, don't know how to run a restaurant. And entrenched, traditional chefs have been doing it their way for so long, many restaurants seem to exist to please the chef, not the diners. Of the five restaurants noted here, only one — La Tugitifa in Bordeaux — would I return to or recommend with enthusiasm.

Imagine this scene at the much touted Michelin-starred Christian Clement in Bordeaux. Service was agonizingly slow, a cold draft made comfortable dining impossible, American rock music blared from loudspeakers, carpets and walls were dingy and dirty, every plate in the house was chipped and/or cracked. The apple tart came with burnt apples and raw pastry, bread was stale and obviously reheated, and the wine list, while serviceable, was not selected by anyone with a knowledge of wine.

The scene was like watching a 5-year-old miff his lines in the school play: On one hand you're embarrassed for the performer, on the other you're so ill at ease you wish you'd never gotten stuck here in the first place. This from a restaurant that rates a Michelin star and three toques from Gault-Millau! Although plates and portions were so large they negated the possibility of elegant dining, the food was generally imaginative and flavorful, though edging toward carbon-copy nouvelle.

The next day at La Reserve, also a Michelin star, was only moderately better. When you enter a restaurant and see a huge dog wandering in and out of the kitchen, it's better to turn around and walk out. Comparatively, service here was bearable, but still slow enough to force stock-looking French diners to snap their fingers, call out loud for waiters in imminent disbelief. Wines are ordered and along comes a bottle not only from the wrong year, but the wrong chateau. Food was neither fresh, imaginative nor particularly appealing. Meanwhile, the dog wanders in and out of the dining room.

If you find yourself hungry in Bordeaux, you're best off reserving at La Tugitifa, a real restaurant, the simple kind of rustic bistro with good fresh food with flavor, a superb wine list, waiters who pay attention to diners — all the good things upon which French restaurants have built their reputation. The menu is small but well-chosen, including a superbly fresh salad of red cabbage, wilted by a gentle, warm vinaigrette, and topped with perfectly grilled duck skin; followed by a thick, full-flavored magret de canard grilled before your eyes at the fireplace that warms the tiny dining room. The wine special that day happened to be a

1976 Ducru-Beaucaillou, at the almost giveaway price of 128 francs a bottle. All this can be followed by a nice texture of Roquefort served with fresh, country bread and a glass of house Sauternes, with a bill that is as pleasing as the restaurant and the experience. The secret here is that owner Jean-Pierre Kiradoff is not trying to do anything more than he knows how to do, but that what he does he does with flair, attention and pride.

Rouen is a charming town known more for its cathedral than gastronomy, but, one must eat as well as see the sights. The two best-known restaurants in town are La Coquaine — which dates from 1343 and bills itself as the oldest auberge in France — and L'Ecu de France.

La Coquaine wins hands down for professional service, food that's simple and honestly prepared, served in a warm, Norman setting with roaring fire that can't but make you feel at ease. Here, sample a platter of fresh, briny oysters, enjoy a young white Graves or Chablis, then feast on a simple grilled beret, or bas, fresh and flavorful. Desserts here are standard, but the best is the grain de pomme au cahors, fresh apples baked in an ironstone terrine, topped with cream and a good dose of local apple brandy.

The meal at L'Ecu de France was negatively unforgettable. Imagine a 45-minute wait to see the menu, an hour-and-a-half wait for the wine list, plus a chef who spends all his time in the dining room begging praise and insulting diners who, quite properly, refuse to dispense even a morsel of adulation. After treatment such as this, it almost doesn't matter that the food (especially the pressed Rouen duck) is reliable, the setting perfectly charming. The evening is ruined. On top of this a 1976

Chateaubriand was replaced without warning by a 1978 (delicious as it was) for the price of the older bottle.

In Bordeaux:

La Tugitifa, 6 Rue Porte de la Monnaie, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (36) 91.56.37. Closed Sunday and holidays. Credit card: Visa. Menu 120 francs, not including wine and service. A la carte, 120 to 200 francs per person, including wine and service. Reservations essential.

Christian Clement, 58 Rue Pas Saint-Georges, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (36) 81.01.39. Closed Saturday lunch, Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club. Menu 200 francs, including service. A la carte, 250 to 300 francs per person, including wine and service. Reservations essential.

La Reserve, 74 Avenue de Bourgogne, 33600 Pessac; tel: (36) 07.13.28. Closed Saturday lunch summer season (March-October); all day Saturday winter season; closed Dec. 20-Jan. 10. Credit cards: Visa, American Express, Diners Club. Menu 96, 170 and 200 francs plus service, a carte about 250 francs per person including wine and service.

In Rouen:

Hôtel de la Couronne, 31 Place du Vieux-Marché, 76000 Rouen; tel: (35) 71.40.90. Closed Sunday evening and Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club. Menu 90 francs, not including wine and service. A la carte, 125 to 190 francs, including wine and service.

Auberge l'Ecu de France, 1-3 Rue de la Pie, Place du Vieux-Marché, 76000 Rouen; tel: (35) 71.46.30. Closed Sunday evening. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club. Menu 120 francs, not including wine and service. A la carte, 200 to 300 francs, including wine and service.

APRIL CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). Grosser Saal — April 11; Natalia Gutman (Soprano), Elissa Wurssakowitsch (Mezzo-Soprano), Prokofiev, Grieg. April 18: Miles Davis. April 20: Marvin Gaye. April 21: Martha Argerich piano (Bach, Schumann, Ravel, Prokofiev). April 25: Johnny Cash. April 28: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Francis Travis conductor, Hildegarde Behrens soprano (Wagner). Mozart Saal — April 7: Vienna String Sextet (Strauss, Martinu, Dvorak). April 18: Haydn Trio (Mozart, Brahms). •Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50) — To April 30: "Simply Good Painting," works by Anzinger, Kern, Klimt, Rottbacher, Scheibl. •Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). RECITALS — April 5: Radolf Buchbinder piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin). April 18: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms). April 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor, Yizumori Horigome violin (Einen, Sibelius, Dvorak). April 25: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).

•Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345). BALLET — April 8, 21, 27: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky). OPERA — April 2, 5, 9: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart). Theodor Guschlbauer conductor. RECITALS — April 5: Radolf Buchbinder piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin). April 18: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms). April 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor, Yizumori Horigome violin (Einen, Sibelius, Dvorak). April 25: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 345.90.50). English National Opera — April 7, 9, 13: "Rusalka" (Dvorak). April 2, 12: Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark. April 12: Sazon. April 21: Santana. •Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). CONCERTS — April 13: Collegium Aureum (baroque music). April 15 and 17: Belgian National Orchestra, Militaires Cardis conductor, Nelly Sotiroff soprano, Volker Horn tenor (Wagner). RECITALS — April 12: Anne Fischer (piano). April 26: Bella Davidovich piano (Haydn, Brahms, Prokofiev). •Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.66). Brussels National Opera — April 16, 19, 21, 24, 30: "Le Comte Ory" (Rossini). Barbiere Art Gallery — To April 10: "Rodin and His Contemporaries, Asger Jorn." Barbiere Hall — April 9: Dave Brubeck. April 11: Buddy Rich and Orchestra. Barbiere Theatre — April 8-16: "The Taming of the Shrew," Royal Shakespeare Company. April 13: Philharmonia Orchestra, The Pit — April 8-16: "Antony and Cleopatra," Royal Shakespeare Company. •British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To April 10: "Edo: Art of Japan 17th-Century." April 24: "Minetage à Cézanne: Master Drawings from the Courtland." •Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62). April 4-10: Leo Sayer. ROCK — April 13 and 14: Manfred Mann's Earth Band. •Old-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22). April 15: Royal Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marbà, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin.

DENMARK

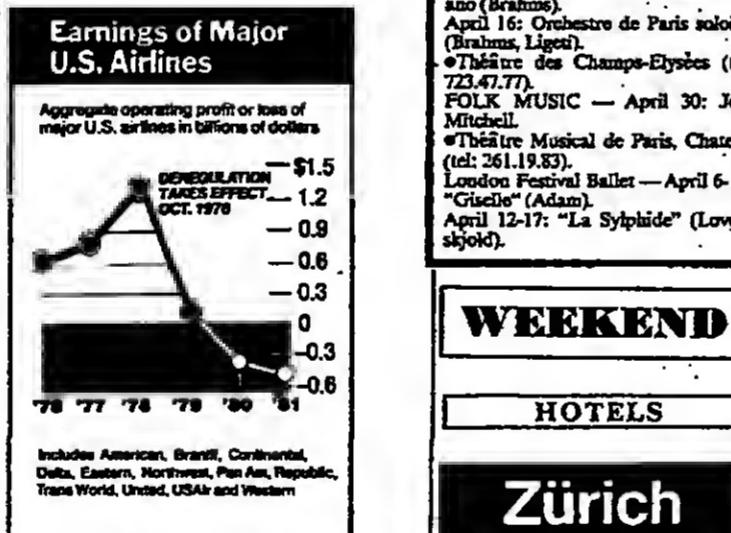
COPENHAGEN, Falkonteriet (tel: 86.85.01) — April 27: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Schubert, Chopin). •National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19) — To April 4: Marc Chagall. •Old-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22). April 15: Royal Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marbà, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Adelphi Theatre (tel: 336.76.11). •MUSICAL — "Marilyn" (Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel: 824.61.77). BALLET — To April 23: Wayne Sleep with Dash. •Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbiere Art Gallery — To April 10: "Rodin and His Contemporaries, Asger Jorn." Barbiere Hall — April 9: Dave Brubeck. April 11: Buddy Rich and Orchestra. Barbiere Theatre — April 8-16: "The Taming of the Shrew," Royal Shakespeare Company. April 13: Philharmonia Orchestra, The Pit — April 8-16: "Antony and Cleopatra," Royal Shakespeare Company. •British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To April 10: "Edo: Art of Japan 17th-Century." April 24: "Minetage à Cézanne: Master Drawings from the Courtland." •Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62). April 4-10: Leo Sayer. ROCK — April 13 and 14: Manfred Mann's Earth Band. •Forums Theatre (tel: 836.22.36). MUSICAL — From April 19: "Mr. Cradles" (Ellis).

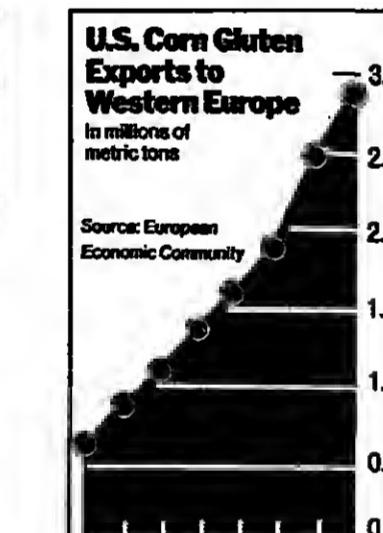
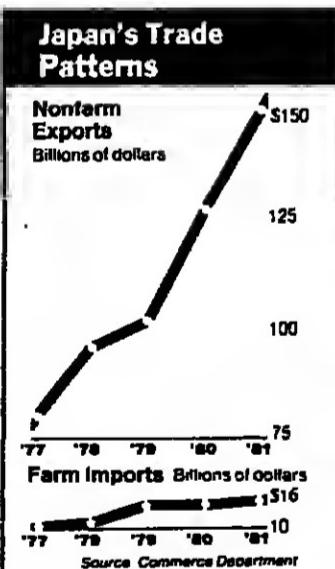
FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 507.07.99) — April 23: April 10 as professionals and amateurs. •Caveau de la Huchette (tel: 326.65.05). CONCERT — April 19 and 20: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Peter Schneider conductor. •Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666) — To April 10: "Ferdinand Hodler" paintings. •Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.57). RECITALS — April 19: Memphis Slim. •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Giorgio de Chirico. To May 23: Yves Klein. To June 6: "De la rosière à la mise," the young girl in popular celebration. •Le Petit Journal (tel: 26.28.59). JAZZ — April 6-10: Memphis Slim. •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52). •Teatre Galery (tel: 52.13.13). RECITALS — April 17: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano, Irakli Perlmutter violin (Brahms). April 20: Narciso Yepes guitar. April 21-26: Maria Janowska conductor. •Quartier Latin (tel: 13.77.77). POLK MUSIC — April 20: Leo Kotke. FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 34.00). RECITALS — April 6: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart). •Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 260.39.26) — To April 24: "From the Burgundians to Bayard." •Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61) — To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Maillol," French sculptures 1850-1914. RECITALS — April 20: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms). •Royal Hirschkuil Hall (Vinegar Square SW1) — April 19 and 20: Spring Flower Show. •Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Opera — April 9, 12, 15, 19: "Don Carlos" (Verdi) Bernard Haitink conductor. •Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.27.27). MUSICAL — Through April 13: "Animal Farm" (Orwell). •Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50). PARIS Opera Ballet — April 8-20: Ballet Evening. Paris Opera — April 1, 4, 7, 12, 15, 18, 21, 23: "Ernest" (Clayre). •Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To May 16: "Claude Gellée dit Le Lorrain." •Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 260.39.26) — To April 24: "From the Burgundians to Bayard." •Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61) — To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Maillol," French sculptures 1850-1914. RECITALS — April 20: Itzhak Perlman violin, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms). •Musée de l'Orangerie (tel: 245.88.16) — To April 12 and 13: Miles Davies. •Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50). PARIS Opera Ballet — April 8-20: Ballet Evening. Paris Opera — April 1, 4, 7, 12, 15, 18, 21, 23: "Ernest" (Clayre). •Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 22.26.51). EXHIBITION — To April 22: "Oscar Kokoschka." •Musée d'Orsay (tel: 30.12.20). PARIS Opera — April 11, 13, 15, 19: "Traviata" (Verdi) Alan Titcomb conductor. •Musée d'Orsay (tel: 30.12.20). PARIS Opera — April 17: Emerson String Quartet (Bartók). •Musée d'Orsay (tel: 63.64.64). English speaking theater — April 16: "Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). April 19-30: "Animal Farm" (Orwell). •Jahrhunderthalle (tel: 30.10.56). CONCERTS — April 13: Sinfonia of England, George Malcolm conductor. April 14: "Enchanted" (Bach, Mozart, Haydn). April 22: Chamber Quartet (Mozart, Weber, Schubert). EXHIBITION — April 10-May 22: Oskar Kokoschka.



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TRAVEL

Masterworks in Moldavia

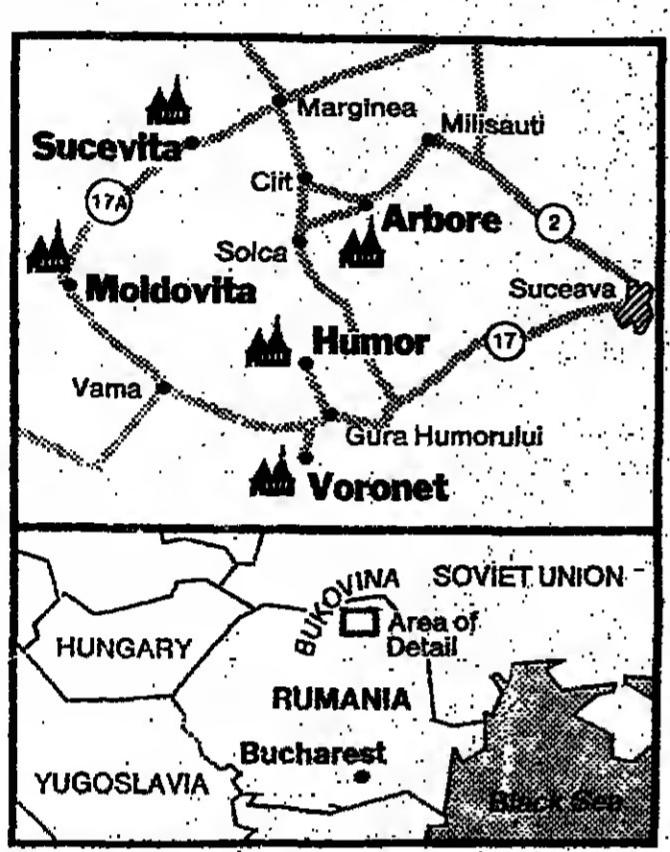
by R.W. Apple Jr.

VORONET, Romania — They are among the most inaccessible of Europe's masterpieces, even harder to reach than the great Romanesque church in Conques in southwestern France; but the painted monasteries of Bukovina repay the discomfort and inconvenience tenfold. They can be properly described with that overused word "unique": They are the only buildings in the world with medieval frescoes on the outside walls.

The paintings were created in the 15th and 16th centuries, a fusion of Byzantine and Gothic and purely folkloric traditions, as pictorial Bibles designed to instruct and inspire a people oppressed by their Turkish conquerors. Somehow their brilliant colors, protected only by the deep overhang of the roofs above them, have survived hundreds of rainy springs and snowy winters in remote northeastern Romania, hard by the Soviet border, and their bold imagery has come down to us almost unimpaired.

Fifty years ago, Henri Pöhlion, the great medieval scholar, wrote that "The monasteries, placed in the bosom of nature, covered by an ethereal sky, are masterpieces of archaic poetry and of youthful inspiration." And so they seem today, for all the changes the country in which they stand.

It would be an exaggeration, but not much of one, to compare the frescoes with those of Giotto in the Scrovegni Chapel at Padua, or with those by unknown hand in the Royal Pantheon at Leon in northern Spain, or with the mosaics in Ravenna and in St. Mark's in Venice. The paintings on the five monastery churches of Bukovina are less sophisticated, of course: they were the creations of a provincial culture, not a great civilization, and they were painted in a style that had passed out of vogue in most parts of western Europe hundreds of years before. The most famous of the churches, Voronet, was painted in 1547, or 200 years after Giotto's death, when Michelangelo was at his peak. But that in no way diminishes their vigor, their play, their humor, or, above all, their directness. There is something about the stiffness of the figures and about the artifice of the composition that adds to their power and to their charm.



Bukovina is part of Moldavia, an ancient region that lies between the Dniester River and the Transylvanian Alps; since World War II it has been split between Romania and the Soviet Union. The main city of the Romanian portion is Suceava, a wood-processing and furniture center of 100,000 people, and the monasteries lie within easy reach of it to the west. One can, of course, drive directly to Suceava from Vienna or Budapest, crossing some beautiful country, particularly in the Carpathians; it also possible to drive the 275 miles (440 kilometers) from Bucharest in about 8 hours. The roads are far better than those in the Soviet Union, but there are likely to be stretches of several miles where the pavement has disappeared, to be replaced by muddy gravel.

For that reason, and also because of limited time, I chose to fly to Bucharest and on to Suceava, renting a car there for the monastery tour, then flying back to Bucharest. Tarom, the Romanian airline, operates two flights a day, morning and evening, in each direction between Suceava and the capital; there are no flights to Suceava from anywhere else. The trip takes a little more than an hour in cramped and spartan Soviet-built Antonov prop-jets. It is important to note, if you are making connections, that international flights use Otopeni airport and domestic services operate out of Banesti, eight miles closer to the city.

Once in Suceava, basic but sturdy Dacia sedans (built under license from Renault) can be hired from the local travel office for the equivalent of about \$100, including adequate gas for the 110-mile circuit. I would advise going to Suceava on the evening flight, staying the night at either the Bukovina or the Ardeal Hotel, where a simple double room costs \$44 a couple a night, including breakfast, and a single with breakfast costs \$32. You can then make the tour and fly back to Bucharest in the evening. Alternatively, you can fly to Bukovina one morning and return the next.

This is as good a time as any for a series of caveats. Romania is a poor country, run by a regime that is oppressive even by Eastern European standards, and it faces a dire economic crisis. Food is in especially short supply. You won't, by any means, starve, but if you are finicky, take a few supplies: cheese, salami, chocolate and fruit. Otherwise, eat at the hotel in Suceava and, in Bucharest, at your hotel or at the Balkan Restaurant. Second, don't change money into lei, the local currency, over and above the \$10 for each day of your planned stay that you must convert at the airport on arrival; you will need dollars or credit cards for most of your expenses, including hotel, restaurant and car-rental bills. Third, taxis are scarce at the airports; so either use the buses (much easier if you speak a bit of French) or arrange to be met on arrival — in Suceava by the car you are renting, in Bucharest by a hotel car. The Inter-Continental, the capital's best, is very good about this.

If at all possible, arrange everything in advance. This can be done through accredited agents of the Romanian National Tourist Office. If you run into trouble, you can get help from Peter Spohn of the Carpathian Tourist Office in Bucharest, an intelligent, energetic and thoroughly likable young man who speaks fluent English. You can write to him at Boulevard Magheru 7, Bucharest. If time is short, send a telex; the number is 11270.

When you pick up your car, ask for a copy of the English-language brochure "Romanian Historical and Feudal Art Monuments." Despite the title, it is an introduction to the five monasteries, and it contains an indispensable road map. With that in hand, set off down Route 17, in the direction of Gura-Humorului, about 23 miles west of Suceava, where signs mark the road leading to the right toward Humor monasteries, 4 miles north.

The route leads through gentle, beautiful hills. Autumn is attractive here, and the local people say that the churches are particularly beautiful with snow on the roofs and that spring is pleasant. The area is warm from May to September, so, provided that people dress properly, it would seem that a visit any time of the year is feasible.

Along the way to the Humor monastery, you will no doubt pass people who will greet you with a cawing stiff-wristed wave; this is the local hitchhiker's signal, not a gesture of welcome, so don't stop unless you want company.

Humor is painted on the outside from the eaves down to the ground, and on the inside as well. Notice that here, as at most of the monasteries, almost nothing remains on the north wall of the church because of the effects of the weather.

There are a procession of saints, a depiction of the return of the Prodigal Son and a particularly touching fresco of the Three Kings, riding their horses to Bethlehem and looking over their shoulders at an angel above them. In another scene, the devil is pictured with considerable wit as a greedy old hag. Of Humor's superb interior frescoes (easier



The monastery at Suceava.

to see with a flashlight and binoculars), the French art historian Paul Henry wrote, "Italian art has nothing more beautiful."

Return now to the main road, Route 17, and drive west for a mile or two. There you should see a turn to the left toward Voronet, whose church was built in 1548 on the orders of Prince Stephen the Great, Moldavia's military hero and spiritual father. The frescoes, added in the next century, are dominated by a cerulean blue of such purity that its particular shade is known internationally as "Voronet blue," and of such beauty that it can stand comparison with that of Fra Angelico.

At Voronet, which lies in a shallow valley, surrounded by newly rebuilt ramparts, the south wall is covered with a vast portrayal of the Tree of Jesse, tracing the genealogy of Jesus, and the exterior of the apse is covered with a hierarchy of saints — both typical Bukovinian subjects. The inside of the porch is covered with portraits of 365 saints, one for each day of the year, with Elijah pictured in a crimson cart drawn by two crimson horses.

But it is the doorless, windowless west wall and its buttresses that earned Voronet its fame, for these are covered with a Last Judgment of extraordinary power. From the feet of Christ flows a red nimbus, filled with gray Bosch-like devils; to our left, paradise is peopled by crowned and haloed heads; to our right, turbaned Turks wait in purgatory. Up behind the eaves, the unrestored colors as bright as the day they were painted, is a panel showing the signs of the zodiac with rare charm (especially poor Taurus, whose hind legs have been replaced by a mad bull's tail).

Again retracing your steps to the main road, continue to the west for 10 miles to the village of Vama. There you leave Route 17, taking the right fork toward Moldovita, one of the two monasteries still in use by the Romanian Orthodox Church. Here the dominant hue is a reddish-brown; here, too, there is a Last Judgment, with a tiny dove on an enormous throne signifying the Holy Spirit, a hand of God gently cradling seven of his children while holding the scales of justice, and a striking portrait of a group of Armenian wise men. A special feature are friezes of cherubim and seraphim, tiny moon faces framed by wings.

My favorite thing at Moldovita is the representation of the Siege of Constantinople on the south wall, which summarizes in its delicious naivete and rich detail all that is best about these paintings. In the actual siege, of course, the Turks were on the inside, fighting off the Russians. But in the Moldavian version, it is the Turks, the oppressors, who are outside; inside are Moldavian saints and archers and gunners, who are outside; inside are Moldavian saints and archers and gunners,

Moldavian churches and nuns, and even Christ himself. The scene is painted with the verve and picturesqueness of a miniaturist.

From Moldovita, Route 17A runs northwest to Suceava, crossing a low mountain pass. If you have brought a picnic, stop in or near the pass; otherwise, drive a few hundred yards past the monastery to the Suceava inn or motel, where you can have a simple grill for lunch.

The monastery at Suceava is the largest and most impressive, with great stone battlements and a high wall that has helped to preserve the priceless painting on the north side of the church. The picture shows the ladder of St. John from Sinai, with the ladder itself dividing the scene from lower right to upper left. On the ladder stand souls striving to reach heaven; to the right are 52 angels urging them on arranged in six diagonal rows, wings outstretched; to the left are demons dragging people from the ladder and falling with them through seemingly infinite space toward perdition. Everything to the right is bright, orderly, rhythmic; everything to the left dim, tangled, discordant. Angels and devils, order and chaos.

Linger for a moment also at the south side of the church, where the artist has painted his own version of Jesus' Tree, adding to the biblical story portraits of Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Solon, all of them clad in robes, almost Byzantine cloaks. Then proceed along 17A to the village of Marginea (where you can buy the local, rather hideous black pottery), turning south there toward Solca. Do not take the short cut at Citt, which is all but impassable; continue to Solca, and turn east toward Arboare, six miles away.

Arboare is perhaps the least dramatic of the churches, smaller than the rest, but it has preserved frescoes dominated by five shades of green. The best of them are on the west wall — scenes from Genesis and the lives of the saints — in front of which, it is said, priests in medieval times gathered their congregations and preached their sermons. In these paintings the women, especially, seem more graceful than in some others, moving almost like ballerina dancers. I also delighted in the scene of St. Nikita praying before a green, yellow, orange and white church not much taller than he, with a motto in the spiky characters of the Old Church Slavonic alphabet poised in the upper right corner.

From Arboare, it is 33 miles back to Suceava; you leave the village, your way perhaps blocked for a moment by a company of geese, on the same road by which you entered, continuing to the east, then turning right at Milișanti, seven miles from Arboare. Four miles farther on, you come onto Route 2 for the run into Suceava.

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Cannery Row, Long After Steinbeck: Bright and Shining

by Jordan Elberg

MONTEREY, California — Cannery Row is a poem, a stink, a grating noise, a quality of light, a taste, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream. Cannery Row is the gathered and the scattered, tin and iron and rust and splintered wood, chipped pavement and weedy lots and junk heaps, sardine cansisters of corrugated iron, honky-tonks, restaurants and whorehouses, and laboratories and flophouses."

That was the Cannery Row in Monterey that John Steinbeck wrote about in the novel of that name in 1945. He was describing a mile-long stretch of beachfront known then as Bay View Drive, later christened Cannery Row in honor of his fiction. It was the sardine capital of the world. Today Cannery Row harbors no honky-tonks and no flophouses. It is a clean and attractive street that identifies itself by past smelly successes and present triumphs.

Until 1973, when the last cannery closed, the remnants of a giant industry were surviving on catch of poor man's sardines — squid — and other fish such as mackerel, cod and tuna. "We're resurrectionists," says the Row's mayor now. "When I came here from New York years ago, I saw an area that needed some dignity and a little fresh paint. We're here to rebuild and beautify a district that was for a long time nothing but abandoned concrete slabs, smashed windows and overgrown woods."

In the late 1800s, the Cannery Row section of the Monterey Peninsula was a shantytown inhabited by Chinese fishermen. Around the turn of the century, it was discovered that the bay contained billions of sardines. Polish, Italian and Chinese immigrants rushed to the town from larger cities in California during World War I, when shipping and canning factories sprang up to supply huge government contracts for the high-protein sardines. Steinbeck's tribute to his late friend Ricketts, his novel came out; it was an epiphany.

It always surprised me back then, when people would come here looking for the characters in Steinbeck's book," says "Uncle" Frank Crispo, the venerable and self-proclaimed mayor of Cannery Row and a Monterey entrepreneur who has turned many of the old canneries into respectable shops and restaurants. "The only real person who wasn't a composite of people Steinbeck actually knew was Ed Ricketts, the marine biologist. And he was killed in 1948, by a train that crushed him in his car a few blocks from his home."

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What happened to Cannery Row's derelicts? "We chased them out," Crispo answers.

The Row is a picturesque street despite continued growth that is drawing outside investors to augment the more than 6,000 hotel beds and 300 restaurants already in Monterey. While economic recession is straining budgets around the United States, 2,000 additional ho-

uses have been proposed to the county council.

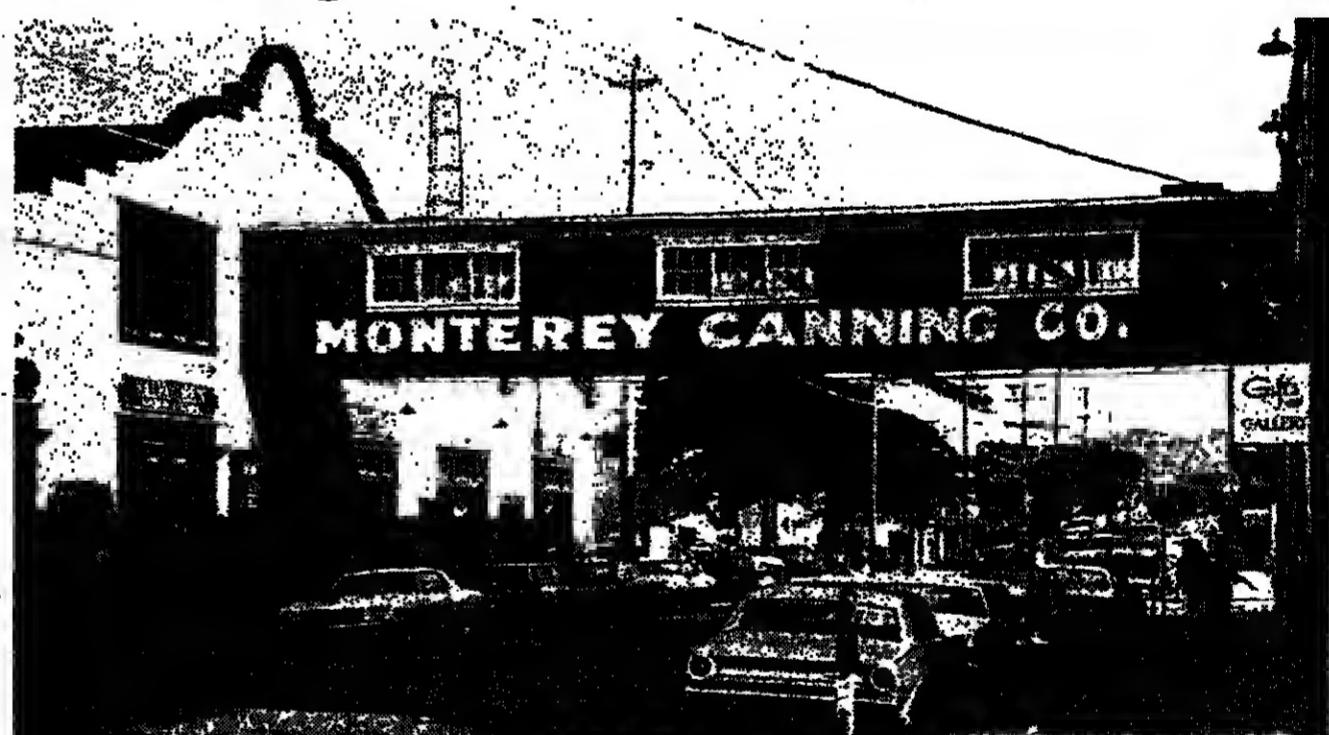
There are seafood restaurants, such as The Cannery or Oysters & Company, small wine bars with tasting salons, an arcade where a tourist can buy fresh saltwater taffy and take a spin on a 19th-century merry-go-round, and gift shops that offer the arts and crafts of local artisans. A shop named Sweet Thursday, the name of the sequel to "Cannery Row" and Steinbeck's tribute to his late friend Ricketts, sells copies of the two novels.

Beyond the type of legend and restored canneries are telltale signs of the Row's fall into dereliction. Railroad tracks that were the heart canal of the sardine industry, stretching away behind the Row, are weedy and rusty, and there has been serious talk of ripping them out in favor of a path for bicyclists and walkers. The landmarks of Lee Chong's grocery and the La Ida Cafe, at Cannery Row's southern end, look rundown but are in fact fresh fakes; both Steinbeck sites have been made into antique shops. The Pacific Marine Laboratory once run by Ricketts looks as it did in the 1940s, but is now a private club.

Vintage photographs, some dating to the 1870s, that show Monterey's history decade by decade, are part of a fascinating collection mounted by Pat Hathaway, an archivist who sells reproductions at his Historical Photograph Gallery in Pacific Grove.

The critics panned "Cannery Row" on publication, but the public loved it, and the book sold well. Twentieth-Century-Fox obtained film rights then, losing them after three years of inaction to Steinbeck, who proposed an independent production. That version never got off the ground either, and it wasn't until 1982 that MGM finally turned both "Cannery Row" and "Sweet Thursday" into one movie, called simply "Cannery Row." With Nick Nolte as Doc and John Huston, a longtime friend of Steinbeck's, narrating, it had its world premiere in Steinbeck's hometown of Salinas, California.

Local critics call it "good but not great," partly because the film's producers could not come to terms with the municipality of Monterey and the shooting was done on an outdoor set that reproduced Cannery Row as it looked in the 1940s. People here are happy about the film, however, whatever its faults, because they expect it will bring more visitors hunting for "a stink, a grating noise, a quality of light, a tone, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream."



Cannery Row in the late 1970s.

Picking the Best of the Year's Worst Movies

by Vernon Scott

LOS ANGELES — In the flush of the Oscar race, it is easy to overlook the Razzie Awards — voted by the Golden Raspberry Award Foundation — for the worst film achievements of the year.

The foundation, not as revered as the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, is no less conscientious in making its nominations. There is, however, a huge disparity in votes cast: Some 3,900 academy members send in Oscar ballots; only 100 foundation members

filmmakers and fans who saw a minimum of 50 movies last year — vote for Razzies.

Now in their third year, the Razzies will be announced immediately after the Academy Award show April 11, but not on television.

Last year "Mommy Dearest" won as worst picture and "Heaven's Gate" was a close second. In 1981, the first Razzie for worst picture went to "Can't Stop the Music."

Faye Dunaway held the distinction of being nominated for worst actress two years running, for "The First Deadly Sin" and last year as Joan Crawford in "Mommy Dearest."

The Raspberry Foundation is not honoring cheapies; only respectably budgeted, publicized films were considered. "Annie," for example, cost more than \$30 million and "Inchon" — perhaps the biggest financial disaster in film history — cost upward of \$50 million.

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(Continued on Page 7W)

man's history." In an article on Modena for The Architectural Review, he ends with a quotation from Jung: "We are not of today or yesterday; we are of immense age." Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, whose first book, in 1925, was on Italian gardens, does not understand trees.

"They certainly do not," he said over the telephone from London. "They like clipped, geometric trees." His idea is to bring back a romantic style first advocated by Virgil. "I'm returning to Italy what originated there 2,000 years ago. You must bring in the whole of

solve it or make it worse with a park although I will do my best not to create a mugger's den."

The road has a practical purpose and if people drive too fast, Phillips maintains that it is not the designer's fault. As for the frightening hill, it is 12 meters high.

It may take them a while to accept novelty, but not all the Modenesi are against the project, which has already won praise among international landscape architects. Some are quite excited about it.

"Just think," one of them says, "soon we'll not only have the most fur coats per capita in Italy, but the most green space as well."



Cannery Row as it looked 10 years ago.

BUSINESS BRIEFS**U.K. Joblessness Off Slightly; Rise Seen in Underlying Rate**

LONDON (AP) — The number of unemployed in Britain fell 27,022 by mid-March to 3,172,390, or 13.6 percent of the work force, from 13.7 percent in February and a record 13.8 percent in January, the Employment Department said Thursday.

Unemployment normally falls in March because of seasonal factors, such as increased activity in the building industry. Officials said that discounting this, the underlying trend of adult unemployment had risen for the 40th consecutive month, to 3,025,600 hard-core unemployed.

The number out of work is the major economic problem in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's four-year-old Conservative administration. There were 1.3 million unemployed when she took office. As in past months, the worst toll was in Northern Ireland, with 20.4 percent out of work by mid-March.

American General Plans Purchase

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Houston-based insurance holding company American General has reached preliminary agreement to acquire the insurance operations of Gulf United for about \$1 billion in stock.

American General, which also has interests in consumer finance and real estate investment and development, listed assets of \$1.2 billion at the end of 1982. Gulf United, based in Jacksonville, Florida, lists assets of \$3.2 billion and reported 1982 revenues of \$1.2 billion.

Nicholas Rasmussen, vice president and treasurer of American General, said Wednesday that the company wanted Gulf United for better market penetration in the Southeast and to improve its balance sheet.

Yashica to Merge With Kyocera

KYOTO, Japan (Reuters) — Yashica, a leading Japanese camera manufacturer, announced Thursday that it will be merged into one of the country's growing high-technology companies, Kyocera, which will make cameras under the Yashica brand name.

Yashica has been in financial difficulties since the early 1970s and recently cut its Japanese work force by 2,000 to 860. Kyocera sells ceramic integrated circuits for computers, video games and electronic goods.

AMC to Extend 11.9% Financing

DETROIT (AP) — American Motors Corp. joined Chrysler on Thursday in extending 11.9 percent financing for a few more days. One dealer predicted the industry leader, General Motors, would offer 9.9 percent financing instead of its current 11.9 percent program.

A Ford spokesman was unavailable for comment on his company's plan. Earlier in the week he said Ford would try to remain competitive.

GM, Chrysler, Ford and AMC have offered 11.9 percent financing since January. The programs were to expire Thursday, but auto analysts say the market is not strong enough yet. Analysts also said AMC and Chrysler were waiting to see what GM would offer.

Allied Sells BENDIX Stake in RCA

NEW YORK (NYT) — Allied Corp. has sold its 7.2-percent stake in RCA to Salomon Brothers, which resold the shares to more than 50 institutional customers. The transaction was the most expensive block of shares ever traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Allied, which got the stock when it acquired Bendix Corp., said it realized a net price from the sale of \$23.50 a share, or about \$129 million, for 5,368,900 shares of RCA common and 145,600 shares of preferred. The common crossed the tape at \$23.75 a share, for a total of \$127.5 million; it was acquired by Bendix for less than \$23 a share.

RCA stock finished "the day at \$24, down \$1. It had been actively traded amid speculation that Allied was about to sell John Gutfreund, Salomon's chairman, said the investment house offered to buy the block without having lined up any customers and resold all the common shares within 15 minutes. Edward L. Neimann Jr., Allied's chairman, said proceeds would be used to pay off debt from the Bendix acquisition.

U.S. Treasury Aide in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, Timothy McNamara, arrived in Argentina on Thursday and met immediately with Economy Minister Jorge Weizsäcker and the central bank president, Julio Gonzalez del Solar, banking sources said.

The sources noted that the visit had not been scheduled and said it was probably connected with continuing arrests in the repayment of interest on Argentina's \$3.7 billion of foreign debt. Argentina was in arrears by \$2.7 billion at the end of last year, central bank figures show.

Chase May Increase NCB Share

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — It is "possible" that Chase Manhattan will move to increase its share in Nederlandse Credit Bank from about one-third to 60 percent, according to the Dutch bank's chairman, Jacques Delsing. A spokesman for Chase said in New York that Mr. Delsing's comment was answering a "hypothetical question."

Nederlandse Credit Bank, rumors of whose collapse last August prompted the New York Stock Exchange to briefly suspend trading in Chase stock, had net profit of \$2.7 million in 1982, Mr. Delsing announced Wednesday. The recovery followed a 40-percent drop in earnings that sparked the rumors and prompted a major reorganization.

Mr. Delsing was asked if Chase might want to buy the 27.5-percent share owned by Thyssen-Bornemisza, a Dutch investment company. "It appears to be clear that Thyssen-Bornemisza wants to shed its interest," Mr. Delsing said. "It is theoretically possible that the package will be offered to Chase Manhattan." Financial sources in Amsterdam said a senior Chase official was in Amsterdam recently, and it is believed that Chase is likely to assume control.

Company Notes

Barclays Bank plans to merge its British banking business with Barclays International, the bank's chairman, Timothy Bevan, said in the annual report. An act of Parliament will probably be needed, he said, and the merger is unlikely to be completed for about 18 months.

Dexter Corp. of the United States has agreed with Courtaulds to establish a \$25-million venture to produce and market fibers and resins.

Turkey, IMF Agree On a Standby Credit

Turkey, which was forced to restructure about \$3.5 billion worth of foreign debt due in 1980, is now servicing total overseas borrowings of around \$20 billion.

The current account deficit is targeted to fall to around \$400 million to \$500 million this year from \$2.1 billion in 1980.

They said the new agreement was based on a continuation of an economic program imposed shortly before Turkey was granted the \$1.6 billion in 1980. Under this, inflation has been brought down to about 25 percent annually from more than 100 percent.

The officials gave no details, but sources said Turkey was seeking \$300 million to \$400 million under the new credit, which is intended as a cushion for a civilian government due to be elected later this year or next spring in general elections promised by the military government.

The new agreement set credit ceilings in line with Ankara's inflation target of 20 percent this year and called for the continuation of the daily adjustment of the Turkish lira.

The officials denied reports in Ankara that the IMF had demanded an overall devaluation of the lira by 9 percent this year.

Since the present monetarist policies were introduced in January 1980, the lira has fallen to just over 200 lire to the U.S. dollar from 47 to the dollar, but many business men say it is still overvalued.

Decline in World Oil Prices Hurts Soviet Trade Balance

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declining world oil prices are eroding the value of the Soviet Union's oil and gas exports, the biggest source of the hard currency it needs to pay for imports of Western goods, according to government and private analysts here. As a result, they say, the country's balance of payments account could be thrown as much as \$5 billion into deficit this year.

To offset lower prices, the Russians have already increased oil shipments to Western nations to an estimated 1.5 million barrels a day from 1.1 million in 1982, and some officials believe the pace may be accelerated further if Moscow continues to supply to Eastern Europe.

"There is no question that the Russians are hurting," said one U.S. government analyst, noting that every \$1-a-barrel decline in world oil prices reduces annual Soviet receipts by at least \$300 million.

The Washington assessment of the effect of oil price reductions on the Soviet balance of payments is far gloomier than those from Europe and from Western analysts in the Soviet Union, who indicated earlier this month that the increase in shipments would offset the drop in price.

Contracts on the Soviet gas were negotiated at a floor price of \$40 per million British thermal units, which is about \$1.20 higher than current world prices.

But other officials said they would not rush to the conclusion that the Europeans will be taking a beating on the price. They believe that before the gas starts flowing at the end of next year the Europeans will seek to renegotiate the floor price — provided crude oil prices do not start creeping up again — and that the Russians will acquiesce.

"The jury is still out on just where oil prices will be in the mid-1980s," said a New York petroleum economist, Walter J. Levy. "A collapse of oil prices may be followed by an explosion."

Even the \$30-a-barrel price is not as high as it looks. Officials here with knowledge of the contracts, which have never been made public, said they are not written in dollars but in French francs, Deutsche marks, Italian lire and other local currencies. Already there has been at least a 10 percent devaluation of these currencies against the dollar in the year or so since the agreements were consummated.

According to published numbers from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Russians maintain \$8 billion in Western bank accounts. Total debt to the West is estimated at \$16 billion. The agency has yet to make available publicly its estimates of the Soviet Union's hard currency balance of payments for last year.

The Russians' other principal source of hard currency comes from the sale of gold. Although the sales are conducted in great secrecy, analysts estimate that the Russians sold about 150 metric tons (\$65 million tons), worth about \$1.7 billion on Western markets last year.

"Inevitably there will be some import embargos from hard currency regions," said Jim Vianous, director of centrally planned economies for Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. "There will

(Continued on Page 11)

be a net loss from the sale of \$23.50 a share, or about \$129 million, for 5,368,900 shares of RCA common and 145,600 shares of preferred.

The common crossed the tape at \$23.75 a share, for a total of \$127.5 million; it was acquired by Bendix for less than \$23 a share.

RCA stock finished "the day at \$24, down \$1. It had been actively traded amid speculation that Allied was about to sell John Gutfreund, Salomon's chairman, said the investment house offered to buy the block without having lined up any customers and resold all the common shares within 15 minutes. Edward L. Neimann Jr., Allied's chairman, said proceeds would be used to pay off debt from the Bendix acquisition.

Allied Sells BENDIX Stake in RCA

NEW YORK (NYT) — Allied Corp. has sold its 7.2-percent stake in RCA to Salomon Brothers, which resold the shares to more than 50 institutional customers. The transaction was the most expensive block of shares ever traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

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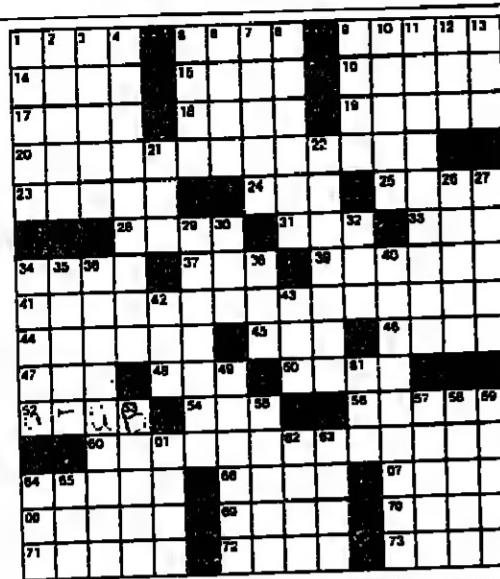
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CROSSWORD



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- 15 Jabberwocky word
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- 17 Popular cutlet
- 18 " — Song Go . . ."
- 19 Take it easy
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- 23 Thoreau Gray notes famous one
- 24 — culpa
- 25 Roof overhang
- 31 La-la leader
- 33 Painter, in names
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- 39 Cathedral vault feature
- 41 Song popularized by Glen Gray
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- 45 Bounder
- 46 Gave the once-over
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- 50 Secondhand
- 52 "A" side of Swift
- 54 "Help!"
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- 13 Slangy turnabout
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- 61 This is crazy, sometimes
- 62 Harpies
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- 64 Olfactory bones
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- 66 Chastity's love
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SPORTS

Fresno State Wins NIT Championship

United Press International
NEW YORK — Bernard Thompson scored 22 points, including a crucial 3-point play in the final two minutes, to lift Fresno State to a 69-60 basketball victory over DePaul Wednesday night in its 46th National Invitational tournament championship game.

DePaul, which finished 21-12, was playing in its third NIT championship game and first since winning its only NIT title in 1945. It was Fresno State's first appearance in the nation's oldest basketball tournament.

Thompson scored a layup off a break and was fouled by DePaul's Marty Embry with 1:57 remaining. He hit the subsequent foul shot for a 59-55 lead. It was the Bulldogs' biggest lead of the game until that point.

Anderson finished with 14 points. Bamore added 12 and Mitch Arnold had 11 for Fresno State. Bernard Randolph led DePaul with 13 points.

Boyd Grant, the Fresno State coach, said he was worried when his team started sluggish and fell behind, 10-2.

"It all hit us tonight," Grant said. "When you're playing for the NIT title and you're a school that's only played for your conference title and never for a national title, it kind of takes its toll, especially when you see the trophy and everything."

DePaul was playing under 69-year-old coach Ray Meyer. "I don't know what happened. I wish somebody would take the lid off the basket," Meyer said.



Mitch Arnold of Fresno State (42) passing past Jerry McMillan of DePaul in the NIT championship game.

NBA Reaches Tentative Accord With Players

United Press International
NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association reached a tentative agreement Thursday on a four-year contract with the NBA Players Association. If ratified, the accord will avert the strike that the players had threatened to begin on Saturday.

"I believe this is a landmark labor agreement in professional sports," said Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner. "It contains many unique aspects that will be enormously helpful for the owners and the players."

O'Brien said the minimum salary

for an NBA player beginning in 1984-85 will be \$24,000, with yearly increases of \$5,000 for the next two seasons.

The cap cannot be lower than \$3.6 million per team in 1984-85, \$3.8 million in 1985-86 and \$4 million in 1986-87. There are three exceptions:

• A team at or above the cap may not renegotiate with a player under contract. However, it may match any offer sheet extended to one of its players who becomes a free agent, even if doing so would put it over the cap.

The league guarantees to maintain 253 jobs during the first year of the agreement even if there is a reduction in the number of teams.

• A team, binded by the minimum salaries per player, also has the option of adjusting its payroll to get below the cap and then use the difference to sign a rookie to a long-term contract.

• If a team is over the cap, any waived, retired or injured players may be replaced at 50 percent of what that player had been making, even if it keeps the team above the cap.

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The league guarantees to maintain 253 jobs during the first year of the agreement even if there is a reduction in the number of teams.

Sanderson Reappears After 'Diet of Humility'

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — One by one the familiar names were to be introduced — Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Bobby Orr, Phil Esposito, to name four who were to appear in the Masters of Hockey game between the United States and Canada all-star teams at the Byrne Meadows Arena on Thursday night.

The next introduction: Derek Sanderson, the coach of the U.S. team and until recently a disaster of hockey. Now he's trying to rebuild the life he wasted as an alcoholic. Trying to write a book about it, too.

"I should still be playing," he was saying, "but I created a void between my behavior and values."

He meant he should still be playing in the National Hockey League instead of being behind the bench for this old-timer's game or the benefit of the Phil Esposito Foundation, which aids both active and retired hockey players.

Sanderson is only 36 years old, but he couldn't play now even if he wanted to. He's limping with a basic implant in his right hip.

"I developed a vascular crisis," he said. "I was given no steroids once that dried out my socket. Those steroids are the market now. But too late for me."

Sanderson once had it all, or seemed. With the Boston Bruins, he was on their 1970 and 1972 Stanley Cup championship teams.

He parlayed that and his image as a swinger into a \$2.5 million 10-year contract with the Philadelphia Blazers of the World Hockey Association; he later settled the remainder of that contract for \$500,000.

By the time he was 26, he had all the glory and all the money he could ever need. All the women and all the laughs, too. Or so it seemed.

"I could skate as well as Nureyev could dance," he remembered. "But after I got the million dollars, I didn't pay attention to anybody."

Especially coaches. Not long after Sanderson rejoined the Bruins after his WHA escape, the coach, Bep Guidolin, flared at his behavior.

"I'm tired of hearing Derek Sanderson is going to do this, Derek Sanderson is going to do



Derek Sanderson

Borg Finally Bows Out With Loss to Leconte

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

MONTE CARLO — Björn Borg battled until a third-set tiebreaker Thursday before losing what is expected to be the last match of his illustrious career to Henri Leconte.

Borg declared the Monte Carlo Open as the final tournament of his career when he retired two months ago, and on Thursday he walked off the court for the last time after a 4-6, 7-5, 7-6 loss to the 19-year-old Frenchman.

"I tried my best and everything and now it's over," Borg said afterward. "I led good. When I wake up in the morning now I know I don't have to go out and practice four or five times."

In the first set, Leconte's risk-taking approach did not succeed. But he jumped to a 3-1 lead in the second set as José Luis Clerc did on Wednesday in his losing effort against Borg. Again this time, Borg seemed ready to take the match in hand, bringing the score to 3-3 by breaking and then holding serve.

Leconte, however, was not cowed. He played bold games to lift his advantage to 5-3. Borg then rallied again with a service break, but took him six break points to do it. Then he evened the set at 5-5.

By now the fans at the Monte Carlo Country Club, despite their affection for the Swede who lives here in a seaside apartment, were loud in their appreciation of Leconte. He delighted them by taking the next game at love with an ace and closing out the set with a game of sharp, acrobatic volleys.

The third set was a see-saw affair until the tiebreaker. With a 4-1 lead, Leconte had three break points as a result of Borg's errors, but finally gave away the game on a long overhead. Leconte had his biggest service break of the match



Björn Borg
Monte Carlo Finale

to take a 5-3 lead and then watched Borg win the next game because of two net cord shots.

"My weakness is lack of match practice," said Borg, whose last tournament was here a year ago and who did not look sure-footed in the tiebreaker that he lost, 7-4.

"When it comes down to a close match, I'm not 100 percent sure where I'm going to play the important points. He won those important points and that's what counts."

Earlier, Guillermo Vilas defeated Tomáš Šmíd, 5-4, 6-3, to advance to the quarterfinals; in another second-round match, Shlomo Glickstein, who upset Ivan Lendl on Tuesday, downed Pablo Arruda of Peru, 6-4, 6-2.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Point Table

W L T Pct. GF GA

1-Philadelphia 47 22 12 52 .544 374 231

2-N.Y. Islanders 47 22 12 52 .544 374 219

3-Boston 36 34 12 50 .526 354 258

4-N.J. Rangers 18 51 7 45 .250 251 369

5-Albion 18 49 12 45 .270 252 348

6-Albion 18 49 12 45 .270 252 348

7-Norfolk 18 49 12 45 .270 252 348

8-Norfolk 18 49 12 45 .270 252 348

9-Norfolk 18 49 12 45 .270 252 348

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